

# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1831.)

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WEATHER FORECAST  
FINE  
Barometer 29.84

August 23 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 83 2 p.m. 88  
Humidity " 83 " 88

August 23 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 77 2 p.m. 83  
Humidity " 83 " 89

3001 日三十月七月卯乙

MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1915.

一月三十日八月英港單行 COPY 10 CENTS  
\$36 PER ANNUM

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### "A MOMENTOUS MOVE IN THE BALKAN SITUATION."

### GREEKS ENTHUSIASTIC OVER RE-ELECTION OF M. VENIZELOS.

German Naval Losses Reported to be very Great.

ENEMY TRANSPORT SUNK BY BRITISH SEAPLANE.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### ITALY AND TURKEY.

### ITALIANS ENTHUSIASTICALLY ENDORSE THE WAR.

August 22, 10.00 p.m.  
The entire Italian people and Press enthusiastically endorse the war with Turkey, particularly on account of Turkey's flagrant violations of treaties.

### ITALY'S GROUNDS FOR DECLARING WAR.

August 22, 3.30 p.m.  
The importance of Italy's break with the Turks is measured by its probable influence on the Balkan situation. It is believed that it will greatly strengthen the Allies' negotiations and will help the difficult task in the Dardanelles.

Italy's grounds for declaring war are:—Firstly, the support the Turks have given in the revolt against the Italians in Libya, and, secondly, the prevention of the departure of Italians resident in Turkey, Smyrna and elsewhere. The news has created a very deep impression in Berlin, a telegram to Amsterdam asserting that it is feared in Germany that the entry of Italy in the Near East will seal the fate of the Dardanelles.

### THE SINKING OF THE ARABIC.

#### TOTAL NUMBER MISSING.

August 22, 5.25 p.m.  
An official message says that the Arabic's number of missing is 12 cabin and six steerage passengers, and 39 of the crew.

#### AMERICA ASKS GERMANY FOR EXPLANATIONS.

August 22, 3.55 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that the American Ambassador in Berlin is asking for explanations of the sinking of the Arabic, meanwhile the Washington Government is ascertaining the facts as fully as possible. Some days are likely to elapse before the United States decision is taken. Undoubtedly the matter is viewed with extreme gravity but the officials frankly do not desire a break with Germany if it can be avoided with honour. It is understood that the Government is willing to consider any explanation or apology Germany may be disposed to give, although the diplomats are not hopeful that such will be submitted.

### BRITISH SEAPLANE.

#### SINKS A TRANSPORT FILLED WITH TROOPS.

August 22, 1.40 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent in Paris *Le Temps* says that a British seaplane bombed and sank a transport filled with troops, in the sea of Marmora.

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### THE GERMAN OUTRAGE ON SUBMARINE E 13.

#### BITING SCANDINAVIAN COMMENTS.

August 22, 3.55 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen says that the Danes, who witnessed the attack on the British submarine E 13, say that the crew showed unexampled bravery, every man was most calm and regarded the German shooting with contempt; and refused to leave the submarine.

The whole of the Scandinavian people accuse the German destroyer of manslaughter and a furious violation of neutrality, in firing in the presence of Danish warships.

The newspapers demand that a protest be sent to Germany who must apologize. They are unanimous of opinion that the Germans must know what they are doing.

Sweden's leading journal the *Dagen Nyheter*, declares that it was wilful murder and was prompted by an uncontrollable desire to kill.

It is reported by wireless that one of the Danish torpedo boats was damaged and one man wounded by German shots.

#### BRITISH OFFICIAL REPORT.

(Official Telegrams from British Foreign Office.)

August 21, 1915.

On August 21 the Admiralty made the following announcement:

A report has now been received from Lieut.-Commander Layton Commanding the E. 13, whose grounding on the Danish Island Saltholm was made public yesterday. He reports that the submarine grounded in the early morning of August 19 and all efforts failed to refloat her. At 5 a.m. a Danish torpedo boat appeared on the scene and communicated to the E. 13 that she would be allowed 25 hours to try and get off. At the same time a German torpedo boat destroyer arrived and remained close to the submarine until two more Danish torpedo boats came up, when she withdrew. At 9 a.m. while three Danish torpedo boats were anchored close to the submarine, two German torpedo boat destroyers approached from the South, and, when, about half a mile away, one of these destroyers hoisted a commercial flag signal, but before the Commanding Officer of E. 13 had time to read it, the German destroyer fired a torpedo at her from a distance of about 300 yards which exploded on hitting the bottom close to her. At the same moment the German destroyer fired with all guns and Lieut.-Commander Layton seeing that the submarine was on fire fore and aft, and being unable to defend himself, owing to being aground, gave orders for the crew to abandon her. Whilst the men were in the water they were fired on by machine guns and with shrapnel. One of the Danish torpedo boats immediately lowered boats and steamed between the submarine and the German destroyers who therefore had to cease fire and withdraw.

(Hans Telegram.)

August 20.

French Stock now stands at 68.50

Yesterday activity prevailed on the whole front, but the situation remained unchanged.

To-day artillery activity prevailed in the Oise, Aisne and Champagne regions and also in Argonne, where there was mine fighting. We found a great number of enemy's corpses in the trenches conquered at the crest of the Schonitz Maennle line.

In the Dardanelles the British left wing has progressed on the Asenara Plain.

Rome: We progressed at Haut Rives and Carso.

### GREECE.

#### THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

August 22, 10.00 p.m.

M. Venizelos takes over the duties of Minister for Foreign Affairs.

#### M. VENIZELOS ACCEPTS THE PREMIERSHIP.

August 22, 5.25 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens says that there is a momentous move in the Balkan situation to-day.

M. Venizelos has accepted the premiership. He had an audience with the King and a perfect understanding has been reached, His Majesty congratulating the new premier. The latter presents the list of the cabinet to the King to-night.

Athens is in full.

### THE STEAMER COBEN SUNK.

#### THE CREW LANDED.

August 22, 5.25 p.m.

The London steamer Coben has been sunk. The crew has been landed.

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### THE RUSSIANS.

#### HOLDING THE ENEMY BACK IN BALTIC PROVINCES.

August 22, 1.40 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that there is a pause in the fighting on the eastern front and that it is indicated in a communiqué that the Russians are still holding back the Germans in the Baltic provinces, and have checked the enemy's offensive in the region of Kovno. The Russians repulsed a series of particularly fierce attacks in the region of Bielsk, which cost the enemy enormous losses.

### THE ITALIANS.

#### AEROPLANES ATTACK ITALIAN ENEMY AERODROME.

August 22, 5.25 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that there is steady progress in the various sectors, especially on the Carso plateau where useful captures have been made.

A squadron of Italian aeroplanes attacked, at dawn, an enemy aerodrome near Gorizia, bombarding it for half an hour and returned absolutely unharmed, despite furious cannonade; then the Austrian aviators replied by bombing the citizens of Udine, murdering five, including a woman and a baby.

### FEEBLE GERMAN ATTACKS IN ARTOIS.

#### GROUND STREWN WITH GERMAN DEAD.

August 22, 5.25 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that feeble attacks were defeated at Artois also some fighting with large grenades. The Germans in the Voies attacked the crest of the Sonderach but were completely thrown back. The ground is strewn with German dead.

### THE NAVAL BATTLE IN THE BALTIC.

#### GERMANS SUFFER VERY GREAT LOSSES.

August 22, 1.40 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd news from private, but entirely trustworthy, sources shows that the German fleet in the recent operations in the Gulf of Riga suffered very great losses.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

#### ZEPPELIN BROUGHT DOWN BY RUSSIANS.

August 21, 11.25 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd reports that Russian fire brought down a Zeppelin as it was approaching Vilna.

Two officers and the crew of eight were captured. The airship contained a small machine gun and a quantity of explosive and incendiary bombs.

#### GERMAN WAR EXPENDITURE EXCEEDS THE ESTIMATE.

August 21, 3.05 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam reports that the Secretary of the Treasury in the Reichstag admitted that the war expenditure is exceeding the estimate. One month's war expenditure, he said, is greater by one third than the whole cost of the Franco-Prussian War. He announced that it is not intended to increase the burden on the people by new taxation. "The heavy burden of thousands of millions of marks will be borne through decades by the instigators of the war, not only by us." A great propaganda, he stated, would be conducted in support of the new war loan, but not by sensational English advertising methods.

The Reichstag passed the second reading of the War Loan measure.

#### DUTCH PRESS SAYS IT IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE ALLIES TO LOSE.

August 21, 3.05 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, discussing Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg's speech, the *Handelsblad* says: "No Dutchman can regard with unconcern the German ideas of victory, the attainment of which is directly opposed to Dutch interests. Now, it is certain that the war will be more bitter and more prolonged than anybody feared. All reports indicate that the Anglo-French armies have become the strongest, and they must undoubtedly be annihilated before England and France can consent to peace. We do not believe in such a possibility."

The *News van den Dag*, scoffing at von Bethmann Hollweg's speech and the folly of the Reichstag, it cannot be said that England oppresses conquered peoples, but, it says, to hear von Bethmann Hollweg say that Germany does not threaten the small nations only one year after the worst of all political crimes in history have been committed in Belgium and Luxembourg, well, that is the limit.

(Continued on page 3.)

### TELEGRAMS.

#### NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

##### CONDENSED.

The steamer Coben has been sunk. The crew has been landed.

M. Venizelos has accepted the premiership of the Greek Government.

M. Venizelos takes over the duties of Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The entire Italian people and press enthusiastically endorse the war with Turkey.

The American Ambassador in Berlin is asking for explanations as to the sinking of the Arabic.

*Le Temps* says that a British seaplane bombed and sank a transport, filled with troops, in the sea of Marmora.

According to an official statement, the Arabic's missing is 12 cabin and six steerage passengers and 39 of the crew.

The importance of Italy's break with the Turks is measured by its probable influence on the Balkan situation.

The American Government is willing to consider any explanation or apology that Germany may offer in connection with the sinking of the Arabic.

The Germans in the Voies attacked the crest of the Sonderach but were completely thrown back. The ground is strewn with German dead.

Private news received in Petrograd shows that the German fleet, in the recent operations in the Gulf of Riga, suffered very great losses.

A Berlin telegram has been sent to Amsterdam asserting that it is feared in Germany that the entry of Italy into the Near East will seal the fate of the Dardanelles.

An Italian aeroplane squadron attacked an enemy aerodrome near Gorizia, and after bombarding it for half an hour returned unharmed, despite a furious cannonade.

It is reported by wireless that one of the Danish torpedo boats was damaged and one man wounded by shots from the German destroyer which fired on the E 13.

The sinking of the Arabic is viewed with extreme gravity in Washington, but the officials frankly do not desire a break with Germany if it can be avoided with honour.

The whole Scandinavian people accuse the German destroyer which attacked E 13, of manslaughter, and a furious violation of neutrality in firing in the presence of Danish warships.

The Danes who witnessed the German attack on E 13 say that the crew showed unexampled bravery. Every man was most calm and regarded the German shooting with contempt.

##### DON'T FORGET.

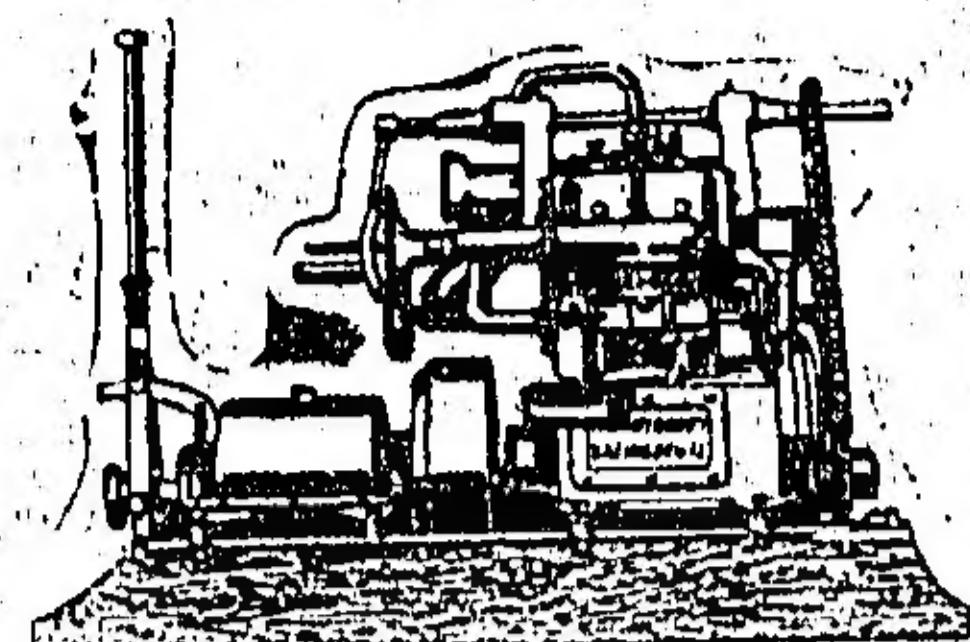
##### TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Sale of steam Launch White Star—Ah King's Slip-way—G.H. Lammet—5.30 p.m.

##### TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Sale of Household Property—G. A. Lammet's Sales Room—Saturday, August 28.  
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., meeting of Shareholders—noon.  
Auction Sale V.R.C.—9. p.m.

## NOTICES

THORNYCROFT AND KELVIN  
MARINE MOTORS.

DEMONSTRATIONS AND FULL PARTICULARS, ON APPLICATION TO  
DODWELL & CO. LTD.,  
MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

## OREGON PINE LUMBER.

LARGE STOCK OF ALL SIZES ON HAND.

## UNION WATERBOAT CO., LTD.

CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S NAVY.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 41.

## THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment.—

Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value, No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.

Write for Pamphlet and Full Particulars to

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## ASAKI BEER.

ASTHMA  
CAN Be Cured.

THEN why be half suffocated, and sit up all night coughing and gasping for breath when a SINGLE dose of

## NOBES' ASTHMA CURE.

will give you certain, prompt relief and ensure a good night's rest? This, the only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered by Mr. NOBES, a qualified Chemist, and a sufferer for many years, will, if taken when necessary, effect a radical cure of this erstwhile incurable malady.

Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. and all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Price \$2.50 per bottle.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

## PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1910.

OBTAIABLE EVERYWHERE

SOLE AGENTS  
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

## LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years.

He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 160, Wellington Street, second floor. Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

## WING KEE &amp; CO.

47.49, Connaught Rd.

## SHIP CHANDLERS

## PROVISION &amp; COAL

## MERCHANTS

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.  
WHOLESALE buying agencies undertaken for all British and Continental goods including—

Books and Stationery, Boots, Shoes and Leather, Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries.

China, Earthenware and Glassware.

Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories.

Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods.

Fancy Goods and Perfumery, Hardware, Machinery and Metals.

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Commission 2½% to 5%.

Trade Discounts allowed.

Special Quotations on Demand, Samples Cases from £10 upwards.

Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

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Cable Address: "Annals" London.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. M. H. M. NOBES

THE THERAPION.

BLOOD PURGATIVE, KIDNEY, BLADDER, UTRICULAR, DIURETIC, TONIC, FOR FREE, BOTTLED, TO THE TRADE, CURED, MED. CO., HAVENSTEIN & HAMPTON, LTD., LONDON, E.C. NEW YORK DEPOT: 11, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE NEW DEADER (THERAPION) OF EASY TO TAKE.

THE THERAPION.

## GENERAL NEWS.

Crimean Hero's Death.  
The death has occurred at Southsea of Major James Sutherland, aged eighty-six. Deceased entered the Army at a very early age, and served throughout the Crimean War, receiving the medal, with clasp, for Alma, Inkermann, Balaclava, and Sevastopol.

British Dyes (Limited).  
A report issued by the directors of British Dyes (Limited) for the statutory meeting on July 13 states that 656,000 shares have been allotted. In respect of them the company has received £163,739. The Government loan secured by debenture was £854,550. Payments made include preliminary expenses, £7,750, and £380,068 on account of purchase-money. The total preliminary expenses were £8,953.

Celluloid Articles and the Parcels Post.

The Sannomiya Post Office informs the *Kobe Herald* that on and after the 4th instant celluloid and articles thereof may be transmitted by parcel post, provided each article is wrapped up in paper separately and enclosed in a rigid wood or metallic box, with spaces between the contents arranged so as to prevent friction or movement on transmission. Senders of such articles must be careful, however, to mark all packages "celluloid" in red ink. Articles made of celluloid have hitherto been looked upon as explosives or as a chemical substance of an inflammatory nature and have been absolutely prohibited as mail matter irrespective of the manner in which they were packed.

Proposed Mongolian Railways.

The newly appointed Commissioner and Administrator of Mongolia, Chor Su, has proposed to the Government the construction of railways between the points Aigun, Kitchcha and Ko'un, etc., which he considers necessary to facilitate the strategical plans of the General Staff and for the improvement of the industrial and commercial situation. In his proposal he pointed out that since the completion of the trans-Siberian Line the frontier defenses of Mongolia have been considerably weakened and that their strengthening should be undertaken immediately. Although the Government has approved of the proposal it is feared that owing to financial stringency it will be some time before the scheme will be put into operation.

Dynamite As Fertiliser.

The results of the experiments carried out by the F.M.S. Department of Agriculture in the use of dynamite as a fertilizing agent are shown in a table in the director's report for 1914 with regard to a plot of two acres blasted with dynamite in March, 1914. The plot is compared with a similar plot unchanged once only. The table shows that in spite of the large girths of the trees in the control plot at the commencement of the experiment, the trees in the plot that was dynamited increased in girth over the first six months 2.92 inches, while the control increased only 1.50 inches; so that at the end of six months the average girth of the trees in the dynamited plot was 0.48 inches greater; and at the end of nine months 0.71 inches greater than in the control. The increase during the last three months was not so rapid, although it compares favourably with the control.

The Perils State.

The tin mining industry of Perils did not develop to any great extent during last year. There was no progress in open cast mining but 249 acres were taken up during the year for mining by open-cut methods. The Aladdin Tin Caves, Ltd., closed down. Padi is the chief, almost the sole agricultural industry of the State and the harvest reaped at the beginning of the year was an excellent one. The amount of padi and rice exported during the year (nearly all to Penang) was 2,044,000 ganheys, valued at about \$128,000. This exceeds all previous exports on record. The crop planted in the middle of the year was, however, a partial failure. Roughly 20,000 acres of land are under padi. There is little cultivation of rubber. A small copra industry is in the hands of Chinese.

If you have lost your appetite for one of the big variety of dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE it's sure to tempt you.

## NOTICE.

You never need to be at a loss for entertainment when you possess a Victoria.



Call in and we will gladly demonstrate it to you.

## EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

**MOOTRIE'S.**

## SERGEANT OLEARY.

A Personal Sketch.

I can recall Tom Kiely in his prime, I have seen the athletes who represented America at the Olympic Sports, and I have watched the All Black New Zealand team, says an Irish correspondent to the *Times*; but I have never seen a man who more impressed me with the sense of physical fitness than Sergeant Michael O'Leary, V.C., home on leave from the trenches. In the few following days I had an opportunity of observing him in many and varied surroundings—he always, of course, the idol and the central figure. Everywhere he bore himself as a hero should, simple and unabashed. On his way back from the Palace Theatre in Cork, he said merrily, looking at his bruised right hand that he must get back to the trenches to rest!

Sergeant Michael O'Leary is only 25 years old. At one time he was in the Navy, but was invalidated out. The work of scrapping boilers, and sitting cross-legged in the wet, gave him rheumatism of the knees, but he recovered to join the Irish Guards and after serving with the Colours passed into the Reserve. Soon after leaving the Irish Guards he learned an agent was over from Canada recruiting for the North-West Mounted Police, and as he was a shade under the height for R.I.C. he decided to try his luck. The medical test for the North-West Mounted is very severe, but O'Leary was easily selected, and the hard, open-air work was much to his liking. All the patrolling is done on horseback, and the average daily duty is 30 miles. O'Leary gave a taste of his cool courage in capturing two robbers after a running fight lasting two hours.

A jump, and he is off the crossing down a pathway of sandbags, and the machine gun section suddenly see O'Leary standing on their right front. The officer has his finger on the button to release the hail of lead when O'Leary fired. He never pressed that button. One can see the white scared faces of the others and O'Leary ruthlessly avenging many a hideous crime, steadily going down the line. One can hear him calling on his comrades and see the wild dash and the mud flying, and the Irish Guards using their bayonets in that trench. O'Leary had emptied his rifle and won the Victoria Cross.

Mind and Body.  
In his little speech of thanks in the square of Banty he told us he had only done his duty, and he was going back to the trenches to try again. I heard him say he did not want a German sniper to get him; if the end came in a charge it would not matter.

The old Latin tag, *mens sana in corpore sano*, kept coming back irresistibly to my mind in O'Leary's presence. His pleasant smile lights up the freckled face and the clear blue eyes, alert and direct, that meet yours so steadily, a true index of his simple, resolute heart. No superfluous tissue clogs the free play of his sinewy muscles; they are ready and alert for manly deeds. And so with his mind; there is the fixed purpose to do his duty, and his soul is freed from all excesses that would cloud or obscure this one idea. Unshaken, he has carried this resolve on the battle-fields of Flanders, and no man is more surprised that the world alights of his little turn of duty on February 1. He has been awarded the highest medals for valour from the British, French, and Russian nations.

At a banquet in his honour in his native county, he asked for lemonade, and when thoughtlessly pressed to take wine he closed the matter by stating gravely he had carried no bayonet. He had

## Prepaid Advertisements

ONE CENT PER WORD

FOR EACH INSERTION.

## TO LET.

TO LET—FOUR ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road, Kowloon, and May Road, Hongkong, with possession on October next. English Baths and Kitchen ranges. Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light, First-Class Modern Appointments throughout, including Water Carriage System.

TO LET.—"PENYRHEW" Minden Row, Kowloon, 6 Roomed house with Tennis Court.

2 Minden Villas, Kowloon, 5-Roomed House with Tennis Court.

Four-roomed Houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A Flat in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE &

FINANCE CO., LTD.

Alexandra Buildings.

## TO LET.

TO LET—Offices and Godowns in Duddell Street. Apply to

NORONHA & CO.

TO LET.—Harrowville, Garden Road, seven rooms, very large dining room, immediate possession, house in excellent order, tennis court and garden. Apply PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.

TO LET.—Norman Cottage, No. 2 Peak Road, 4 good rooms, immediate possession. Apply PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.

TO LET.—No. 8, Queen's Road, Central, top floor. Apply to Gande, Price and Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Large Furnished Room, with or without board. Apply to Hankow Road, Kowloon.

TO LET.—From 1st September next; desirable six and eight roomed Residences in Broadwood and Wong nei Chong Road, the latter commanding a fine view of the Race, Course, Forster and particulars apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

TO LET.—Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road, Godowns, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Godowns, at Wanchai Road, 58 The Peak, "The Retreat," 21 Wongnichong Road.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO LET.—Houses in Lyceum Villas and Torres Buildings, ready for occupation from the 1st August next. Apply to—

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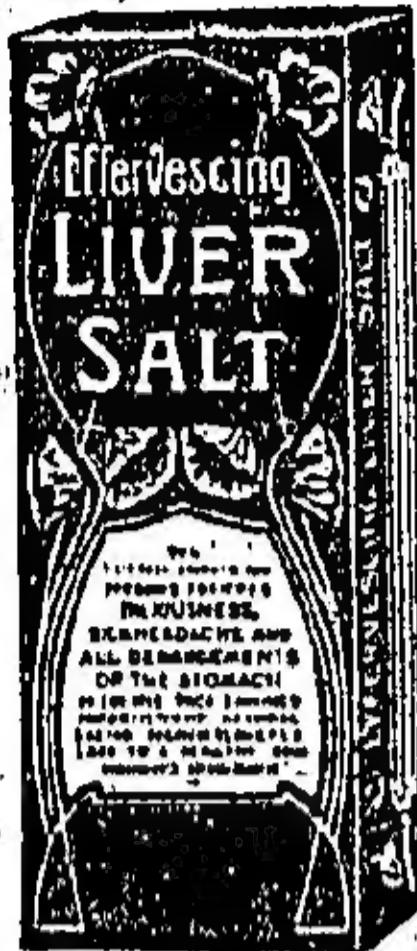
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# FOR THE MORNING AFTER THE NIGHT BEFORE TAKE WATSON'S



SOLD ONLY BY

**A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.**  
HONGKONG AND CHINA.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, serve to the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

恒和公司總經理事務局 諸君請到大正公司

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Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 6th edition. Western Union  
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1915.

### THE WAR AND THE CRANKS.

Before the war was a month old most thinking people at Home and in the Colonies became alive to the fact that, whatever might be its issue, it could not fail to bring a vast amount of good in its wake where the Empire as a whole was concerned. The condition of the British people at the time of the declaration hardly needs recalling; all know that it was as bad—where irresponsibility, weakness, disunion and faddism are concerned—as it could well be. The Empire had been surfeited with peace; its sons had come to think of themselves as immune from any kind of political or financial trouble great enough to threaten their prosperity, and each man was becoming a law to himself.

It is such a situation as this that gives rise to and that keeps alive the crank. The man or woman with a craze can only exist as such when a nation is sunk in the apathy that comes of overmuch ease, overmuch wealth and the consequent breaking away from realities. Britain had much goods laid up to herself, her position by land and by sea was unchallenged, and so she was free to withdraw her energies from the big things of life and fasten them upon what was petty. The result was the feverishly rapid spread of one-sided socialism, suffragism, "higher thought," spiritualism, "humanitarianism," faith healing, anti-vivisection, vegetarianism and every other conceivable craze upon which the human tongue and pen could exercise themselves. The old, simple practicality of the British mind was being jettisoned as quickly as possible, in order to leave more space for high-sounding rubbish which our fathers would have scorned to be burdened with. There was, it is true, one excuse for this readiness on the part of the public to seize upon fads and ride them to death. The prosperity of one half of a community not infrequently implies the hardship of the other half. And it was "the other half" that, for the more part, gave itself up to the newest whim of the hour—because a mind that is bent upon some "cause" thereby finds relaxation from the sordid and eternal struggle to make financial ends meet. In justice to the fomenters and followers of crazes this excuse should be given its full weight. If the overworked and the underpaid found relief from the commonplace and earthly side of existence in running after some ideal, they had every right to do so—provided they did not seek to inconvenience others who lacked their enthusiasm. If it made the unhealthy and ill-fed shop girl or the lonely spinster any happier to dream of a state of society in which women would have equal rights with man, if the unlucky "out of work" could forget his worries for five minutes while he pictured a blissful world in which the equalisation of property was the first law, who could grudge them these distractions? The mischief of the position was that the distractions did not stop at this; in fact they ceased to give pleasure unless those delighting in them could force their views on the rest of mankind.

But the war came, and the faddist was fain to pause and reckon with himself. In less than a week all talk of (e.g.) votes for women stopped, and with it the beginnings of an insane "stop the war" propaganda. The cranks realised that business was the order of the hour and that their pet theories would not stand in rough weather. Higher thought went by the board; talk about humanitarianism gave place to the easy and airy discussion of the number of the enemy killed in such and such an engagement, or the advisability of shooting a few German spies out of hand. The old healthy, practical views of the Britisher—built up on a certain amount of wholesome and necessary animalism—came back, and society began to right itself. Women who had been so morbidly ready to thrust themselves forward and to settle summarily matters of which they had but the most slender comprehension forthwith retired into the background, for they were honest enough to recognise that this was a man's war, and that no amount of theory could have averted it or could stop it. All the cranks followed suit, till finally none were left save the labour agitators. Naturally these were the last to withdraw, because their craze suffered from an infinitely greater admixture of selfishness than any of the others. The result was that, while the others surrendered voluntarily, the labour strife-makers needed a few hints of coercion from a quarter which would soon have been as good as its word. Happily even these have come to see reason now, and, at the present moment, the British Empire is sorer, and consequently safer, than it has been for the past fifty years.

### What's in A Name.

A good deal of sympathy will be felt with the Chinese herbalist who has been deprived of his "Doctorate". From the evidence and the wording of the judgment it is clear that the magistrate could not well have taken any other step. The Ordinance, we imagine, was framed with the sole view of excluding really incompetent men from practice; but it has not been proved that the defendant in this particular case either was incompetent or was using his self-bestowed title with the intention to deceive the public, and so one is very glad to see that the case was dismissed. As a matter of fact, there is room for greater activity all over the Empire where the checking of the qualifications of professional men are concerned. If the various Governments would decide to draw a hard and fast line as to what "letters" might or might not be used before or after a man's name, the general public would be infinitely better protected against shame and frauds. We hope to see the day when it will be a criminal act for any doctor, clergyman, schoolmaster etc. to make use, for business purposes, of anything in the shape of a "subscription" degree. People who pay a guinea a year for the doubtful privilege of being able to term themselves Fellows of societies that dispense with the formality of enquiring into their members' educational standing are far greater impositions than any experienced herbalist can be.

### Afforestation.

The F.M.S. Government, as we stated on Saturday, has been wisely busying itself in establishing complete systems of forest belts in the various States under its control, for the protection of crops against the spread of pests. In many cases forest reserves form portions of these belts, and elsewhere they consist of strips forty chains in one mile in width.

The Straits Settlements and Hongkong have both placed a worthy example before the eyes of the Chinese where afforestation is concerned, but hitherto that example has been persistently ignored. The Straits and the F.M.S. had a better opportunity than Hongkong, for they had, to start with, many thousands of acres of both virgin and secondary jungle, by no means all of which was required for agricultural purposes, and of which it was comparatively easy to set aside a portion which must not be felled. Hongkong did better still, for those who founded and made the Colony found it a mere barren rock. Why the Governments of the two Kwangs have not profited by what they know to have been achieved in Hongkong is more than we can understand. Experts have shown that even the floods are in great measure due to the absence of trees along the river banks. Yet, so far from embarking on systematic afforestation, the Chinese Government seemingly permits the cutting down of the few miserable surviving trees. If the Chinese would make it a criminal offence to fell another tree in certain areas and would lay themselves out to plant saplings anywhere and everywhere, the country would not know itself in fifty years' time.

### The Mercantile Marine.

Next to the fact that so few lives were lost in the sinking of the Arabic, the feature on which the captain has most reason to congratulate himself is the fine heroism of his officers and crew. This is testified to by the passengers as well as by the skipper himself, who pitifully observed that "the engine room was worth twenty Victoria Crosses." There were no signs of panic. Indeed there never are where British seamen are concerned, and the fact is the wonder and admiration of the world. This is where discipline tells; discipline that depends, not as with the Germans, on the number of times one man can salute another per minute, or on the chief officer's predilection for kicking the quarter-masters in the stomach, but on the old, in-born habit of obedience to proper authority coupled with each man's power to use his own wits which has helped to make the British fleet, whether naval or mercantile, what it is.

### DAY BY DAY.

GOD THE FIRST GARDEN MADE AND THE FIRST CITY, CAIN.—Cowie.

The Weather.  
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 84; dull.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 78; dull.

Count the Columns.  
On Saturday the Telegraph published 432 columns of solid reading matter. Today there will be 373 published.

The Mails.  
Australian Mail.—Due per s.s. St. Albana.

French Mail.—Due per s.s. Cor- dillera.

French Mail.—Closed per s.s. Neva to-day at 4 p.m.

Siberian, U.K. and U.S. mails.—Close per s.s. Chivo Maro to-morrow at 11 a.m.

Siberian Mail.—Close per s.s. Liang Chow to-morrow at 3 p.m.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.  
Closing prices:—

Douglas's.—\$60, sellers.  
Hongkong, C. and M. S. S. Co. Ltd. 223, sellers.

Combined & 148 n.  
Indos. Preferred 55 b.  
Deferred 92 s.  
Shell Transports. — 91/ sales.

China Sugars.—\$129, buyers.  
Luzon.—\$40, sellers.

Shanghai Docks \$61, buyers.  
Ewos.—\$176, buyers.

Shanghai Cottons in S'hai — Tls. 102, buyers.

China Borneo.—\$11, nom.

Watson's.—\$700, buyers.

Rabu.—\$4, sellers.

Star Ferries.—\$36, sellers.

China Providents — \$8.90, sellers.

Peak Tramways (old). — \$9, buyers.

The Dollar.  
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9 3/8d.

To-day's Anniversary.  
To-day is the 49th anniversary of the Treaty of Prague between Austria and Prussia.

Shed Collapses.  
Part of a shed near the Sailors Home, used by Chinese as a shelter, collapsed at 3 p.m. yesterday, but no one was hurt.

The Arson Case.  
The three Chinese who have been before the Police Court on charges of arson, were on Saturday committed for trial at the Sessions.

Bijou Theatre.  
The "Monte Carlo" film is attracting big houses to the Bijou Theatre. The picture is splendidly mounted and the acting is most realistic.

Peak Hospital Flagstaff Struck by Lightning.  
The lightning last night struck the Peak Hospital flagstaff on the roof, dislodging some bricks and a wooden grating in the ceiling of a room.

Victoria Theatre.  
The Victoria is to be congratulated on another most excellent week-end programme, the leading feature of which is an adaptation of a well-known French comedy, under the title of "Lend me your wife." The characters are well-known French artists, and both plot and acting are of the highest order. The war pictures are again most interesting and there are two more Sherlock Holmes episodes.

### TYPHOON WARNING.

We are indebted to the American Consul General for the following:—

The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at 12.30 p.m. August 21, 1915. Cyclone or typhoon E. of Bashi Channel moving N. N. W. or N. 20 p.m. August 21, 1915. Cyclone or typhoon E. of Bashi Channel moving N. W. or N. N. W. 2.10 p.m. August 22, 1915. Cyclone or typhoon E. of Northern Formosa moving N. N. W.

### NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

#### TURKEY AND ITALY.

#### What Neutrals are Thinking.

During the last eight and forty hours or so, some of the neutral nations have had their eyes a little further opened by Germany. The Norwegians, having had their mails stolen, have since expressed themselves in no uncertain terms on the subject; the Danes have felt called upon to intervene to prevent German heroes from firing on defenceless men in neutral waters; the Dutch press has been speaking its mind freely on the hypocrisy of the members of the Reichstag, and has openly jerked at the Prussian Chancellor for his lies as to his country's attitude towards small nations; and America is making enquiries in regard to the sinking of the Arabic.

#### America and Germany.

It really begins to look as though the Americans would quarrel with Germany after all. This is, of course, what our enemy has long wanted. Indeed Germany's frank refusal to consider the rights of neutral nations and her perfect readiness to provoke them has been all along, the surest sign that she knows herself beaten. For many months past she has been keen enough on seeing the United States join the Allies, and her apparent anger with Italy for doing the same thing was merely a part of her engrained hypocrisy. She wanted, and still wants, to have as many opponents as possible for the saving of her own face—so that, in the end, she may be able to say that she lost to the world and not to the Entente. Probably most Britishers will continue to hope that America need not be dragged actively into the fray. There is no real reason why she should be, even if common self-respect should force her to break off diplomatic relations with Germany. Washington is probably as fully conscious as any outsiders can be that its army and navy, as at present constituted, are not built for serious warfare. But there are other ways in which the Allies would doubtless welcome intervention from this quarter. Hitherto America has done what she could to thwart the blockading of Germany. There is much that she can do to assist it, and she can further help by preventing Germans and pro-Germans within her own territory from sending secret help to the enemy. Probably most Britons will be of minor importance. The Press Bureau says nothing which has happened so far deserves to be called a victory, France has had gratifying successes in Alsace, the Germans have obliged the Belgian Army to retire to Antwerp, while the Russians to the eastward have gained ground, but the campaign there can scarcely be said to have commenced. To exaggerate minor episodes into triumphs for the Allies is misleading. It may be said, however, that there has been one real, noteworthy success—namely, that Germany, at the end of three weeks, had not yet attempted to attack France. Even a partially successful attack a week ago might have interfered with the concentration of the French armies and proved prejudicial to subsequent operations. The apprehension that the enemy would be ready first is incorrect, and the situation of the Allies to-day is, in a military sense, satisfactory.

#### Italy's New Declaration.

Italy's long-meditated fuhrer step is said to have created "the deepest impression in Berlin." This we can well believe, if by "Berlin" is meant the people who are paying the piper and not the arrogant officials who have demanded the right to call the tune. Italy's reasons for declearing war on Turkey hardly matter. What concerns us far more is how her extra freedom in affairs will help the Allies' prospects in the Dardanelles. She is credited with having a respectable fleet, by no means the whole of which will ever be needed in her Austrian campaign; and it is well known that the fighting in the Alps and the Tyrol still leaves her with a useful reserve of troops which should be available at any moment for work in Gallipoli.

### A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

#### LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of August 23, 1914.

German Prisoners for England. German prisoners numbering 18 officers and 432 men have left Bruges (a Belgian city 14 miles east of Ostend) for Dunkirk (the most northerly seaport of France, on the Strait of Dover). They are escorted by Gen. Maréchal with fixed bayonets. Their destination is said to be England.

Big Victory for Servians. Headquarters announces a complete victory for the Servians, in a battle lasting four days, near Lozitz. Each side of the Austrian army, which had crossed the Drina, was overthrown. The losses on both sides were enormous. The visitors took several thousand prisoners.

Ghent and Ostend. It is reported that the Germans have occupied Ghent and Ostend.

War Contribution. The Germans have imposed a war contribution of two million sterling upon the Province of Liege. Also a war contribution of eight millions sterling on the city of Brussels.

Canadian War Appropriation. The Canadian House of Commons has passed a war appropriation of 50 million dollars. Mr. Borden, the Premier, has promised to consider the suggestion that Canada should recognise the Belgians' heroism by giving a hospital.

Press Bureau on the Situation. The Press Bureau desires the public to remember that almost all of the news comes from our own side. The enemy, however, from meagre news which is filtering through, claims successes in the eastern and western theatres of war. As the campaign is being conducted on an enormous scale anything that has already happened can only be of minor importance. The Press Bureau says nothing which has happened so far deserves to be called a victory, France has had gratifying successes in Alsace, the Germans have obliged the Belgian Army to retire to Antwerp, while the Russians to the eastward have gained ground, but the campaign there can scarcely be said to have commenced. To exaggerate minor episodes into triumphs for the Allies is misleading. It may be said, however, that there has been one real, noteworthy success—namely, that Germany, at the end of three weeks, had not yet attempted to attack France.

Talking of our Potsdam friend—as we always contrive to do when possible, because we love him so—we note that he sent a telegram of congratulation to Count Zeppelin on the latter's birthday. We understand that the Kaiser laid emphasis on the fact that but for the count's invention the only babies that the Germans would have contrived to kill would have been the Belgian and American varieties.

### POLICE RESERVE ORDERS

Police Reserve Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkins D. S. P. (Reserve) state:—

Parades.  
(Central Police Station 8 p.m.) Recruits of Indian Company under the Sergeant-Major on Tuesday, August 24th, and Thursday, August 26th.

Details from Portuguese Company under Crown-Sergt. C. M. S. Alves on Wednesday, August 25th, Recruits of Chinese Co. on same date.

Nos. 1 and 2 Platoons, Portuguese Co. on Thursday, August 26th; and Nos. 1 and 2 Platoons, Chinese Co. on Friday, August 27th.

Leave.

P. O. W. Timon Lee is granted twelve months' leave from August 24th, 1915.

Total to 22nd inst. 4,872

Daily average 221.40

### JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

Will one of our contemporaries be so good as to inform us what Beuler could possibly have meant by "the mobilisation industry"?

"Deceased had lived in Hongkong thirty-four years and was highly respected." Doesn't that go without saying? We should respect anyone who could tolerate Hongkong for half that time.

"Doctors and motor ambulances hurried to the spot," says the Telegraph in describing the Irish mail accident. This must have been the fault of one of our more uneducated compositors. Our own special educated one took his degree in the three "Rs" only, and would never have had the enterprise to fake up a fourth.

A captions correspondent suggests that we should give him his ten cents back because he mistook a telegram under the head of "A Year Ago To-day" for a brand-new one. We refuse to accept responsibility for the—preoccupation that could allow our friend to make this blunder. Nor are we disposed to withdraw the "Year Ago To-day" column; if it were not for that, some of our local pessimists would be making out that the Allies have never scored a single success since war broke out.

"We are told that Delilah punctured the head of Samson with a nail." Precisely, but only on the authority of a local contemporary with a leaning towards the higher criticism. Old fashioned folk incline to the idea that the hammer expert was Jael, the wife of Heber the Kenite and that the punctured was one Sisera. (Directions to the educated comp: Not spell O-i-c-e-r-o-l.)

Beuter remarks that the Sultan's weakness is increasing. His weakness for what? Surely not for Teutonism. We take it that, in that direction, he reached a sort-point long ago.

We understand that the Reichstag meditates a vote of censure against the

## CIGARETTE &amp; TOBACCO FUND.

## For the Allied Forces at the Front

Amount acknowledged to 9th August 1915.	\$5956.68
Mr. J. Witchell Senr.	
Further contribution	10.00
Mrs. R. Pittie, Further contribution	5.00
Mr. Wotherspoon	3.40
List No. 4, to 1st July 1915.	
Mr. H. P. White	\$6
Mr. Geo. Hastings	5
Mr. R. H.	3
Mr. A. H. Crew	3
Mr. C. D. Wilkinson	5
Mr. C. E. H. Beavis	4
Mr. E. W. P.	2
Mr. G. Miskin	2
Mr. R. E. St. Amory	2
Mr. G. M. C. Burnie	10
Mr. S. W. B.	5
Mr. R. F. H.	2
Mr. Lee Ching Chi	1
	\$50.00
List No. 4 B, to 31st July 1915.	
Mr. W. R. M.	\$2
Mr. S. H. Dodwell	5
Mr. A. R. Lowe	5
Mr. A. R. Owen	3
Miss Angel Ormiston	3
	\$20
List No. 4 B Further Contribution, Messrs.	
E. E. G.	\$2
J. P.	2
A. A.	1
F. W. J.	2
J. R. K.	2
R. I.	2
E. M. F.	2
A. R. A.	2
W. N.	5
G. A. R.	3
F. H. R.	3
R. W. M.	3
A. W. L. R.	3
W. C. B.	2
H. M. W.	2
R. B.	5
C. H. B.	5
L. S. G.	3
R. C.	2
A. M. W.	5
O. E.	5
J. Mc. H.	5
A. L. G.	2
G. T. E.	10
G. M. Y.	10
L. J. A.	10
G. E. S.	5
A. K.	2
A. C. L.	2
J. W. C. B.	5
E. S.	2
	\$106.00
List No. 4 F. Further Contribution, Messrs.	
G. B. L.	1
R. H.	3
C. E. H. B.	4
E. W. P.	2
Chai Wan (W.B.)	2.50
Ladies Bridge Book (Peak) per Mrs. O. Mc. I. Messor	7.70
A. H. C.	3
N. S. M.	5
J. V. R.	5
C. P.	5
H. J.	2
G. S. H.	3
W. J. H.	2
H. H.	3
W. D.	2
P. S. L. B.	3
H. C. S.	5
W. H. S.	3
L. N. M.	4
A. C. L.	3
J. A. R.	2
G. M.	2
R. E. St. A.	2
O. D. W.	5
E. A.	3
J. B.	\$3.00
	\$85.20
	\$6236.28
Amount expended	5939.41
Balance in hand	\$298.87

As stated in the report of the 24th ultimo the consignment ordered on June 1 was distributed amongst 10 different regiments, most of whom have acknowledged receipt and thanked the generous subscribers for thinking of them, thoroughly appreciating their kindness. A notification has been received from home that the consignment ordered on July 1 was sent to quite a different source, to those regiments who did not previously participate, viz:-

O. C. Canadian Contingent, British Expeditionary Force 33,000 Woodbines and 110 lbs Plug Tobacco.

O. C. Australian Contingent Mediterranean Expeditionary Force

## THE LATE MR. SMOLETT CAMPBELL.

## Funeral on Saturday at Happy Valley.

On Saturday evening, the funeral took place at the Church of England Cemetery of the late Mr. Smollett Campbell, Commissioner of the Chinese Maritime Customs at Lappa (Macao) on Friday evening. The deceased who had been connected with the Customs service since 1872, and had been Commissioner at Lappa since 1911, recently contracted typhoid and a few days ago he entered the Peak Hospital. The second daughter of the deceased was married some months past to Lieutenant Fiske (D.O.L.), who has since been wounded in action. One of the deceased's sons resigned the customs to take up a commission in the Black Watch.

Those present at the funeral included: The Rev Copley Moyle (officiating clergyman) Messrs. A. H. Forbes, C. Thorne, C. E. S. Wakefield, Captain Hutchison, A.D.C., representing H.E. the Governor; Major Macdonald, H.K.V.D. and J. S. Dobie. Wreaths included those sent on behalf of the deceased's wife and children; Mr. F. A. Aglen, Inspector-General of Customs; Mr. F. Gordon Lowder; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smith; Members of the Lappa Staff; Members of the Kowloon Staff; Chinese members of the Kowloon Staff; Captain and Wardroom officers of the R. S. Kaipan; Mr. and Mrs. Wakefield; Mr. Thorne and Mr. Edwardes, H.E. the Governor and Lady May, Mrs. Phelps and Major Macdonald. The family of the deceased are at present at Home.

## SEAMEN'S CLAIM FOR WAGES

## Story of Stolen Chop.

This morning in the Summary Court, the owner of the Kwong Wing Hing junk, Lam Choi, was sued by three seamen, formerly employed on the junk, to recover balance of wages alleged to be due.

Mr. C. F. Mason appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. G. R. Haywood for the defence.

Mr. Mason informed his Lordship that the men had been engaged as fokis, the only dispute between the parties was as to when the services of the plaintiffs were dispensed with.

The defendant alleged that the debit notes produced by the plaintiffs and chopped with defendant's chop, were drawn up by the plaintiffs who stole his chop to make the impressions thereon.

His Lordship did not believe the defendant's story and gave judgment for the plaintiffs.

## OF INTEREST TO LADY READERS.

A recent development in the method of effective displays for drapery is the use of a distinctive background provided by a rich striped or checked paper with an appearance very like satin. This background is accompanied by price and descriptive ticket which are in keeping with the design of the paper, the effect produced being a most dignified and striking one.

An example of this treatment is afforded by Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co. who are making a display of choice blouses during this week. Ladies should make a point of seeing the window display which will certainly create the desire to possess some of the charming and inexpensive models which are being shown.

Further particulars appear in our advertising columns of to-day.

Forces 34,000 Woodbines and 110 lbs Plug Tobacco.

O. C. New Zealand Contingent Mediterranean Force 33,000 Woodbines and 88 lbs Plug Tobacco.

Further contributions to the fund will be thankfully received so as to enable the Committee to send one consignment a month to give some comfort to the brave fellows at the front who are bearing the burden and heat of the day in this terrible battle.

GEO. J. B. SAYER.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

## TRADE OF CANTON.

## British Consul's Report.

The Acting Consul at Canton (Mr. J. W. O. Davidson) in his annual report says that, although Canton has been as little affected commercially as any place, the effects of the declaration of war were severe. Banks immediately restricted credits, and business practically came to a standstill. Firms were not inclined to undertake fresh responsibilities until they could form some estimate of the result of war on trade, and the extra cost of war insurance was sufficient to kill business in many articles sold on a commission basis, such as paper, on which the margin of profit is small. Helped by the low rate of exchange, the silk trade, on which the foreign prosperity of the port largely depends, was fortunately amongst the first to recover, though naturally only partially.

The reduction of war insurance enabled business generally with the United Kingdom to be resumed, and though trade with the Continent is moribund for the time being America has been a larger customer than usual. In many cases German firms were unable to fulfil contracts, and in some instances these were placed elsewhere, notably some for electric plant in Canton. Trade in paper and munitions of war—before the war largely in the hands of German firms—has been successfully taken up by British firms. While this is satisfactory in itself, there is no certainty that, unless special efforts are made, the trade will not revert to Germany at the end of the war.

The gross value of the trade of Canton for 1914 was \$14,542,716, a decrease on 1913 of \$2,088,913. Part of this large decrease was due to the drop in exchange, the difference in Haikwan taels being only 7,499,435. In spite of the low rate of exchange foreign imports with a gross value of \$4,802,435 showed an increase of over \$400,000, a large proportion of which was accounted for by the increased value of the opium imported.

The provincial paper currency question, which was referred to in the Consular Report on the trade of Canton in 1913, was satisfactorily solved during the year by the Quintuple Group in Peking advancing the Central Government \$1,000,000, which enabled the latter to redeem all notes previously issued in the Province. The redemption was successfully and expeditiously carried out in July at a rate of half the face value of the notes. All the old notes amounting to \$32,000,000, have been burnt and Bank of China notes put in circulation—to a limited extent—to replace them. While no return of the silver reserve against note issue is published, no serious depreciation can take place without calling into question the standing of the Bank of China, which has the backing of the Central Government. One currency question still remains. Owing to the profit made by the mint, large numbers of subsidiary coins are turned out every year with a consequent depreciation in value. Thus while a "silver" dollar is worth nominally 100c, it generally passes for c. 100 to c. 110, and a Hongkong dollar note from c. 112 to c. 122. The fluctuations in value are said to be due to the manipulations of native money-changers, but this hardly seems a sufficient reason. Business, at any rate, can only be carried on, as far as foreigners are concerned, on a cash basis and in Hongkong currency.

The most serious floods for the past 80 years occurred in June, when the West River rose 70 ft. above winter level at Wuchow. The dykes lower down were unable to stand the strain in many places and gave way, causing widespread inundations. Though the loss of life was probably exaggerated, over 1,000,000 people were said to have been left homeless for the time being, and distress everywhere was severe. Crops in the inundated districts were ruined; the mulberry trees were seriously damaged, and the silk crop restricted. The work of repairing dykes has been left largely to local effort, and is by no

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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VARIETY OF SAUSAGES,  
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CORNED TONGUES SMOKED TONGUES,  
PORK PIES, &c., &c.,  
WHICH CANNOT BE EXCELLED FOR QUALITY.

## TELEGRAMS.

## SCIENTIST DEAD.

## INVENTOR OF SALVARSAN.

Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph." London, Received August 21.

Professor Paul Ehrlich, the inventor of Salvarsan, has died suddenly in a laboratory at Homburg.

## LIVERPOOL FIRE.

## COTTON WAREHOUSE CUTTED.

London, Received August 21.

A cotton warehouse, belonging to the Liverpool Warehousing Company at Bootle, has been gutted by fire. The damage is estimated at several thousand pounds.

## HENRY HEATH

## STRAW HATS



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"MY OLD IRON CROSS

6867 { "HERE WE ARE AGAIN"

"NOW, ARE WE ALL HERE

6820 { "HERE, WE ARE AGAIN

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For	Steamship	On
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SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Thur. 26th Aug. at d'light
S'PORE, Pang & Calouta	Kuitsang	Fri. 27th Aug. at 3 p.m.
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Loksang	Sat. 28th Aug. at 6 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat. 28th Aug. at 3 p.m.
S'HAL, Kobe & Moji	Laisang	Tues. 31st Aug. at d'light
W.WEI & Tientsin	Chipsang	Tues. 31st Aug. at noon
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat. 4th Sept. at 3 p.m.

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The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fookang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

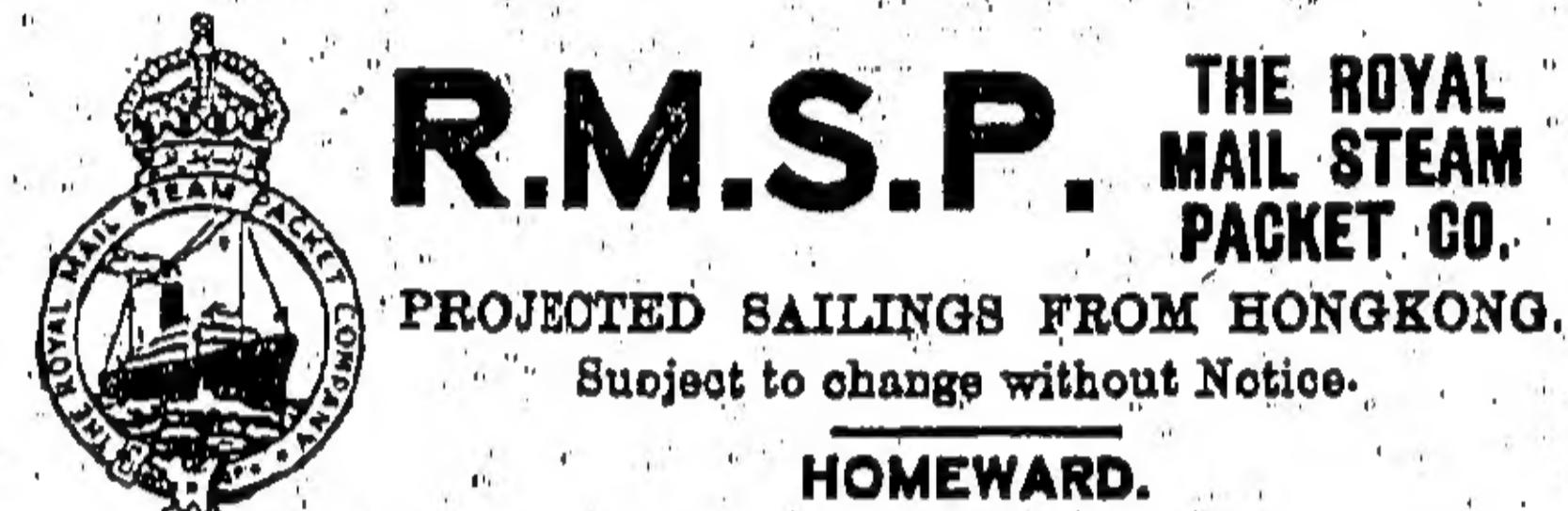
A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

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Hongkong, 3rd March, 1915.

## AMERICAN &amp; ORIENTAL LINE.

## FOR BOSTON &amp; NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

THE Steamship

For Freight etc. apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1915.

## VESSELS LOADING.

## EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London & Hull	Kandahak	B. L. L.	24, Aug.
Europe, via Singapore etc.	Suwa M.	N. Y. K.	26, Aug.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Novara	P. & O.	27, Aug.
London	Radnorshire	J. M. Co.	28, Aug.
Vancouver via Shai & Japan etc	Monteagle	C. P. R.	2 Sept.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Sardinia	P. & O.	10, Sept.
London	Bloem'stein	B. L. L.	22, Sept.

## NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco via Shai & Japan etc	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	24, Aug.
San Foo via Shai & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	31, Aug.
San Foo via Panama Canal	Shimosa	D. & Co.	31, Aug.
San Foo via Shai & Japan &c.	Manchuria	P. M. Co.	7, Sept.
Victoria, B.C. & Seattle etc	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	7, Sept.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	10, Sept.
Ports via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	28, Sept.
San Foo via M'la & Japan &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	30, Sept.
San Foo via Manila & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	19, Oct.

## AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Aldenham	G. L. Co.	28, Aug.
Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	14, Sept.
Australian Ports via Manila	Taiyuan	B. & S.	24, Sept.

## SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Japan	Tillatjap	J. C. J. L.	24, Aug.
Mauritius and South African Ports	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	24, Aug.
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Madawaska	B. L. L.	25, Aug.
Shai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	26, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Nore	P. & O.	26, Aug.
Shanghai	Hakata M.	N. Y. K.	27, Aug.
B'bay, via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo	Sardinia	P. & O.	27, Aug.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, Penang & Colombo	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	30, Aug.
Java	Maru	O. S. K.	4, Sept.
Tjiknace	J.C.J. L.	1, Sept.	
Tjumaneek	J.C.J. L.	5, Sept.	
E'goon M.	N. Y. K.	6, Sept.	
Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Banri M.	11, Sept.	
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	12, Sept.	
Shanghai	Tjipanas	J.C.J. L.	Q. dep.
Shanghai	Tjitaroem	J.C.J. L.	Q. dep.
Shanghai	Tjibodas	J.C.J. L.	Q. dep.

## TO SAIL

## "GLEN LINE"

## (MCGREGOR COW &amp; CO.) LTD.

## For Genoa, London &amp; Hull

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SHEWAN TOMES & CO.  
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Hongkong 9th July, 1915.

## TO SAIL.

C. P. RY. Co.  
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

will despatch

The Steamship

MONTEAGLE

from HONGKONG on the

following dates

Wednesday 8th September.

Saturday 6th November.

FOR VANCOUVER via THE

USUAL PORTS OF CALL

For Freight or Passage apply

D. W. CRADOCK,

General Traffic Agent.

## TO SAIL.

## FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

The Steamship

"SEIKO MARU"

23rd Aug.

For freight and particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON

&amp; CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 4th Aug. 1915.

## MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

## CANADIAN MAIL

The C. P. R. ss. MONTEAGLE left Vancouver on the 8th August.

## AMERICAN MAIL

The P. M. ss. MONGOLIA sails from Hongkong on Thursday, September 3rd at 1 p.m.

The P. M. ss. CHINA sailed from Yokohama on Friday, August 13, for Hongkong via Manila.

The P. M. ss. MANGOURIA will sail from Yokohama on Friday, August 20, via Manila for Hongkong.

The mails have been transferred to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's AKEI MARU due to arrive at Hongkong on the 29th August.

## AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The Australian Oriental Line ss. CHANGSHA left Sydney for Hongkong via Queensland and Philippines Ports on the 4th Inst. and may be expected to arrive on or about the 29th instant.

The O. &amp; A. Line ss. SALAMIS sailed from Mauritius on the 14th Inst. and is expected to arrive here on the 1st Sept.

The O. &amp; A. Line ss. CHANGSHA left Port Darwin for Hongkong via Philippines Ports on the 19th Inst. and may be expected to arrive on or about the 31st instant.

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The L. C. S. N. ss. LAISANG from Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 27th August.

The ss. DUNERA from Calcutta left Singapore on the 18th Inst. and may be expected here on or about the 24th Inst.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

## Steamers.

Siberia, Am. ss. 5,655, H. Zeeder, 10th Inst.

—San Francisco, 18th July, Gen.

—P. M. S. Co.

Hatching, Br. ss. 1,257, W. Farnmore, 11th

Aug.—Swatow, 10th Aug., Gen.

—M. L. &amp; Co.

Phranang, Br. ss. 1,741, H. Flashman, 12th

Inst.—Hothow, 11th Inst., Gen.—

Chinese.

Pingis, Br. ss. 2,594, 13th Inst.—Singa-

pore, 8th Inst., Gen.—B. &amp; S.

Derwent, B. ss. 1,056, A. Jenkins, 13th

Inst.—Salgan,

# THE HONG KONG TELEGRAPH.

## EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1915.

### GENERAL BOTHA'S VICTORY.

(Continued from Saturday.)

#### German Frightfulness.

We have said that German South-West Africa was rendered precious by the German blood spilt there. That was the tradition remaining from the miserable war of extermination against the Hereros in 1904 and the following years. The campaign was conducted on lines now at last familiar to the whole world, with very little honour to Prussian arms and with lasting disgrace to a series of Germans, of whom the best remembered is General von Trotha, the author of the famous proclamation declaring that the Herero people must leave the country, that within the German frontier every Herero, whether armed or not, should be shot, and that women and children would either be driven out of the country or fired upon. This disgraceful war was the cause of bitter controversies in Germany, and the failure of German administration has been freely admitted. But a sort of vague sentiment remained, and the German Army especially will be out to the quick by the news of the end of German "Sad West."

#### General Botha's Service.

Whatever happens in Europe, General Botha has made certain that the German flag will never fly again in South Africa. After the occupation of Windhuk the Germans endeavoured to come to terms with Botha on the basis of an armistice until the end of the war in Europe, they to retain their arms. The proposal was characteristically impertinent. Needless to say, Botha was no more inclined to listen to it than he was to the insolent suggestions made to him in the letter from Baron von Humboldt, the late German Consul-General in Cape Town. A few weeks after the war broke out the Baron wrote advising the Union Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief to pay no attention to the newspaper reports of British successes in Europe, as they were all lies, and the triumph of German arms was inevitable.

When their overtures were rejected at Windhuk the majority of the German garrison and of the German settlers were anxious to surrender, but Governor Seitz persuaded them to hold out for a couple of months longer by telling them abundant lies about the progress of the campaign in Europe. Calais, they were assured, was in the hands of the Germans; the Russians were hopelessly beaten on the Eastern front; and the war was certain to be over in two months.

Botha would unquestionably have been glad had wiser counsels prevailed in the German camp after the fall of Windhuk. The campaign must be costing the Union something like £50,000 a day, and the longer the struggle endured the greater was bound to be the discontent among the malcontent section of the Dutch-speaking population. If the Germans retired into the difficult and mountainous country to the north there was no saying how long the campaign might last. Botha, however, faced the position with his usual energy and promptitude. The retreating Germans were followed by the burgher mounted forces under Brigadier Manie Botha, Myburgh, and Brits with a rapidity which, considering the difficulties of the country, is nothing short of amazing. So skilfully had Botha laid his plans that the enemy a few days ago found themselves cut off in detail and hopelessly enveloped. The South African Mounted Rifles, who constitute the permanent part of the Union forces, will no doubt

### THE SUICIDE OF HOLT.

### THE CARDINAL MERCIER INCIDENT.

#### Latest German Version.

Albany (New York State), July 10. Governor Whittemore has requested the District Attorney of Nassau County to furnish a report on the circumstances of the death of Holt, or Erich Munter, the assailant of Mr. J. P. Morgan, and on the conduct of the gaol officials, from the sheriff downwards. The aged keeper who was in charge of Munter on Tuesday night states that he heard a sound like a revolver shot just before he stumbled across Munter's body in the outside corridor. The gaol officials, according to the keeper, "made up" the explanation of Munter's death, namely, that the prisoner fell 18ft. from an iron bar above his cell, striking his head on the floor.—*Reuter*.

New York, July 10.—There is a strong sentiment here in favour of further investigation into the death of Holt. The *Press* says that, from the sheriff down, nearly everybody who was responsible for keeping Holt before his death and answerable afterwards for the facts of the case, seems to have been deliberately "off his job," and continues:—

The public is bound to reflect that it very easily could have seemed to Holt's associates and backers, if he had such, that it was more important for him to die with the secrets he carried locked for ever in his bosom than for him to live and give information that might possibly turn a great conspiracy inside out.—*Reuter*.

be left to garrison the conquered territory until the end of the war in Europe.

The Achievement. The scope and character of General Botha's achievement can only be appreciated if we remember what was the position in the Union when the war broke out and what has happened since then. In the first place the military forces of the Union in August, 1914, were utterly inadequate, alike in numbers and equipment, for the invasion and conquest of a territory with an area of over 300,000 square miles, and garrisoned by 10,000 trained troops amply provided with artillery and munitions. At the outbreak of war the Union had not 4,000 trained men at its disposal, and the machinery of the Union Defence Act, which was designed to bring a citizen army gradually into being, had scarcely been set in motion. In the operations which preceded the occupation of Windhuk there were probably close on 40,000 men in the field. Not only has this army been created, trained, equipped and transported hundreds of miles by land and sea within a period of six months; but a rebellion in which at one time some 10,000 South Africans were in arms against the Government had to be suppressed while the work of organisation was going on. Botha, aided by the superb abilities and splendid resourcefulness of General Smuts and loyally supported by colleagues like Mr. De Wet (Minister of Justice) and Mr. Britton (Minister of Railways), has not only had to carry through the organisation and equipment of an army fit to conquer Damaraland, but has carried through the victorious campaign itself, despite the bitter hostility of a section of his own countrymen—hostility which burst into armed rebellion last November.

It is an illustrious achievement, which is no less clearly indicative of the simple greatness of Botha's statesmanship than of his military genius, his forceful personality, and his strength of will, and which places the British Empire under a debt that will be universally acknowledged, but can never be repaid. *The Times*

### WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 8.)

#### RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE.

#### HURRICANES OF GERMAN SHELL.

August 21, 2.35 a.m. A Petrograd communiqué reports that after the Germans had occupied the fortifications of Kovno, the remainder of the garrison rejoined the field troops, occupying positions west of the Janow-Kochodary railway.

Our troops south of Kovno are still on the left of the Niemen. The Germans on Tuesday and Wednesday attacked strongly from Ossowicze southwards along the whole Narew and Bug front, while on the right of the Narew in the district of Strevkova, Goura, Breisk, Lipnitzka to 12 miles north west of Brest Litovsk our troops continue to hold the enemy. Attacks with great forces of our cavalry aided in repulsing a German attack near Lipnitzka.

The enemy having occupied the right bank of the Bug, east of Vlodava on Thursday morning, directed subsequent efforts along the road towards Pichticha.

The communiqué further reports that near Novogeorgievsk the Germans, after occupying the left bank of the Wkra, concentrated their efforts against the north west of Wkra to the Vistula, and, by ceaseless bombardment with hurricanes of shells, destroyed our fortifications in this sector.

The Germans on Wednesday evening surrounded the fort in the region of Vymyslof, and then directed their columns notwithstanding enormous losses on the positions behind in Zakrochim sector. This compelled our troops to retreat on Thursday to the line of old forts on the front for general defence.

The Germans during the next few days destroyed two of these forts, and then by a series of sanguinary assaults occupied their ruins, finally directing their fire on the central defence.

We exploded the bridge on the Narew and then abandoned the forts in the northern section.

#### LOSS OF THE ARABIC.

#### FURTHER DETAILS.

August 20, 8.35 p.m.

The magnificent bravery shown on the Arabic is another glorious record in the history of the sea. That such an enormous number should be saved in a few minutes was little short of miraculous. The vessel was steaming serenely at 10 knots on a flat blue sea, and then Captain Finch saw the wake of a torpedo a few hundred yards from his own ship. Fortunately the boats were already awning out and everyone had lifebelts on as this was the danger zone.

The Captain dryly remarks that it is "well everything was in readiness otherwise the consequences would be lamentable. There was absolutely no warning. The explosion shattered a life boat, but twelve boats got safely away although the other two capsized as the liner foundered."

No panic existed. There was some excitement in getting the women and children in the boats first. There were a number of cases of people giving up their seats to others older or more frail.

It was an amazing sight to see the Arabic standing straight on end before the final plunge, stern first.

The captain was sucked under as in a maelstrom, but soon came to the surface. Eventually he was picked up. Every man of the engine room staff was a hero. The captain says the engine room was worth twenty Victoria Crosses.

Third engineer Lugon perished in the engine room, fulfilling his duties to the last.

#### THIRTY MISSING.

August 21, 10.57 p.m.

To-night's official figures as to the Arabic are that five passengers and 25 of the crew are missing.

The Dominions are filled with anger over the sinking of the Arabic. It is characterised as another foul blot never to be removed from the German escutcheon.

#### AMERICAN COMMENT.

August 21, 11.42 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent in New York states that the disaster to the Arabic has shocked the entire American nation. Officials hoped that after the last American Note there would be no further aggravation. There is already a tense situation. President Wilson is greatly worried and is anxiously awaiting official details.

The comments of the American newspapers are extremely vehement. They ask whether the sinking of the Arabic is Germany's reply to the American Note. They recall the terms of it and opine that the Government cannot endure humiliation and further flooding.

The Attorney General has promised to investigate the *World's* charges against the German agents.

President Wilson and Mr. Lansing will probably shortly discuss the situation arising from the mention of the names of members of the German embassy staff in the matter.

### WAR TELEGRAMS.

#### THE REICHSTAG AND PEACE.

August 21, 10.51 p.m.

A message from Amsterdam reports that, in the Reichstag, Herr Liebknecht asked if the Government was disposed to abandon the idea of any annexation, and if it would enter into immediate peace pourparlers should other belligerents be similarly inclined.

Herr Jagow answered and said:—"I think I have the consent of the majority of the House if I decline to reply at the present unsuitable time" (storm of applause).

Herr Liebknecht attempted to speak but was continually hooted down.

#### FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

#### GERMANS REGAIN LOST TRENCHES.

August 21, 8.45 p.m.

A Paris communiqué states that there has been an artillery duel at many points on the front.

The enemy at Artois after violent artillery action and three counterattacks on Thursday night succeeded in regaining a footing in the trenches which we captured on Wednesday. On the Ablain-Angres road he suffered appreciable loss.

Active mine fighting continues in the Argonne.

#### FRENCH GOLD RESERVE.

August 21, 8.50 p.m.

The amount deposited in the Bank of France during seven weeks was 18 million sterling.

#### S.S. BOVIC SAFE.

August 21, 8.32 p.m.

It is reported that the White Star freight boat Bovic has been sunk.

August 21, 8.45 p.m.

The s.s. Bovic is safe and has arrived in Liverpool.

#### THE WEEKLY SUBMARINE TOLL.

August 20, 8.05 p.m.

The British steamer New York City proceeding from Bristol to New York, and the Norwegian steamer Seversborg, have been sunk.

The British Admiralty in the weekly return states that out of a total of 1480 sailings and arrivals two British steamers were sunk and eleven submarines, of a gross tonnage of 22,970, besides ten small fishing vessels.

#### GERMAN SUBMARINE WARNED OFF.

August 20, 8.05 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent in Copenhagen reports that a German submarine stopped the Norwegian mail packet Irma, northward of Jæsterens Reef. The mail packet swung out her boats according to the Germans' warning shots. Meanwhile a Norwegian destroyer arrived on the scene and informed the submarine she was in Norwegian territorial waters, the submarine then retiring.

#### FRENCH CHAMBER REASSEMBLES; ESTIMATES DEBATE.

August 21, 5.30 a.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent in Paris the Chamber reassembled and has debated the estimates of the new Secretaries for War.

M. Millerand, replying to criticisms of the medical services admitted it was incomplete at the beginning of the war, when only a fifth of the necessary 15,000 surgeons was available, but all difficulties had been surmounted and no fears need be entertained as regards ammunition, clothing and food.

M. Millerand said since October he had been forced to change two-thirds of the high officials in the Ministry of War, but rigorous measures were necessary if confidential and cordial relations were to continue between the Minister of War and the Generalissimo, of absolute loyalty to one who enjoyed the confidence of the country and the army, here members cheered frantically for four minutes.

When M. Millerand mentioned that he had been asked to change the command of the armies, a deputy shouted, "Nobody here ever made such a demand."

M. Millerand concluded by saying parliamentary control had never been interfered with, but power must now be given to the military authorities, as General Joffre said in war time every one must be subordinated to the chief. M. Millerand added:—"Our Allies rely on our wisdom, our enemy hope for dissensions among us. Let us remain wise and united till victory is achieved."

#### BRITISH SUBMARINE LOST; CASUALTIES.

August 21, 6.15 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen states that Lieutenant Commander Leyton, Lieut. Eddie and Acting Lieutenant Garrick with twelve men have been saved from the E13. Fourteen dead men were landed. One man is missing.

Two of the wounded were brought in by a Danish cruiser to Copenhagen, where they were placed in hospital. Both had lost their clothes and were wrapped in blankets.

An official statement in Berlin says that E13 was destroyed at the southern outlet.

# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

## SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST, 23 1915.

### TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

#### RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE.

#### ENEMY FLEET LEAVES THE GULF OF RIGA.

August, 23, 1.50 a.m.  
A Petrograd communiqué says the enemy's fleet has left the Gulf of Riga and our land front remains firm in the region of Riga and in the direction of Jacobstadt and Divinsk to the west.

There has been no direct news of Novogeorgievsk since the 20th instant but the latest information, furnished by aviators, shows that the situation of the fortress at nightfall on the 20th was so difficult that there is no reason to hope that the garrison is further resisting.

The positions of the troops, generally are stationary along the whole front.

The enemy since the evening of the 20th attacked obstinately in the region of Bialk and from Vlodava to Pichta but was held by our counter-attacks.

Torpedo boats sank a hundred Turkish sailing ships in the Black Sea.

#### FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

#### LIVELY ARTILLERY DUELS.

August 23, 1.50 a.m.  
A Paris communiqué says that there are lively artillery duels and conflicts with trench weapons, bombs and grenades, at different points on the front.

#### COTTON AS CONTRABAND.

#### FOREIGN OFFICE STATEMENT.

August 23, 12.45 p.m.  
A Foreign Office statement regarding the declaration of cotton as contraband gives figures of raw and waste cotton into Scandinavia and Holland for the last three months, as compared with the normal average of importation for those three months. The figures show that during those months the importation of cotton had not been substantially greater than in times of peace and it may therefore be safely deduced that, apart from any other measures that have been taken, Germany has not since May received any considerable supply of cotton through those countries. It is not to be anticipated that owing to the declaration of cotton as contraband, that there will be any great difference in the importation of cotton into the countries concerned, and there is no reason to suppose that American or Egyptian exporters of cotton will in future be in less advantageous positions than they had been during the last three months.

#### MORE STEAMERS SUNK.

#### FIVE LIVES LOST IN EXPLOSION.

August 22, 11.55 p.m.  
The steamers Daghetan, Carterwell and Windsor have been sunk; the crews were saved. The steamer William Dawson has been blown up and five lives lost.

#### ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE.

#### FURTHER SUCCESSFUL AIR RAIDS.

August 22, 11.55 p.m.  
An Italian communiqué reports further progress in air raids, and the dropping of bombs which have made havoc of the aerodrome at Alborz.

#### PIECE GOODS TRADE OF SHANGHAI.

**Consul General's Report.**  
H. M. Consul-General at Shanghai (Sir E. D. H. Fraser, K.C.M.G.) in his annual report remarks that principal business of the port is undoubtedly concerned with the import of cotton piece-goods. The import in the year 1905 reached the splendid total of 25,000,000 pieces, and, when the following year showed a consumption of 18,000,000 pieces, it was hoped that these figures furnished a clue to the consuming power of the market for the future.

The disturbance created by revolutions, the collapse of the rubber boom, and the outbreak of the European war have resulted, however, in a continued decrease. The year 1913 showed a slight recovery, with nearly 16,000,000 pieces, but the figures for 1914 were under 14,000,000.

pieces; of these 12,000,000 pieces were British, against 13,500,000 pieces for the preceding year. America accounted for 333,333 pieces, and those from Japan were the only ones showing an increase, with 500,000 pieces as compared with 300,000 pieces in 1913.

A feature of the Shanghai market is the fact that a large proportion of the piece-goods are disposed of at auctions, 92 per cent. being dealt with in this way during 1914. These goods are sold without reserve, payment being made within three weeks of purchase.

In view of the fact that so large a proportion of the trade is conducted in this manner, the entire market tends to take its tone from the auctions. If once they are suspended, the whole piece-goods trade of China—so far as it is dependent upon Shanghai—comes to a standstill; and such suspension is an infallible test of unrest and disorganisation. Dur-

#### DAY BY DAY.

**The River Rising Again.**  
The Harbour Master at Canton has issued a circular advising all householders to be prepared, as the river shows signs of rising again.

**Notice to Consignees.**  
Consignees are informed that goods ex s.s. Chiyo Maru and s.s. Revenue remaining undelivered after August 24 will be subject to rent.

**Excess Passengers.**  
Before Commander O. W. Beck, with R. N., at the Marine Court this morning Acting Lance Sergeant E. G. Dyke, charged Cheng Yung Fat, master of the steam launch Hoi Hong, with unlawfully carrying twenty-eight passengers in excess of the number allowed by his licence. A fine of \$25 was imposed.

**Something like a Record.**  
The s.s. Taiming's last trip up the West River appears to have established something like a record in the way of speed. She left Hongkong on Thursday at 6 p.m., unloaded cargo at Samehui, Tak Hing and Doh Sing, and yet contrived to reach Wuchow by Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

There she discharged, re-loaded, and, though stopping for passengers at all intermediate ports, managed to reach Hongkong again at 9 a.m. yesterday. Another Useful Contribution to the Flood Fund.

The sum of \$70,30 has been handed over by the management of the Bijou Theatre to the Tung Wah Hospital, as the net amount realised by the recent two-night benefit performance in aid of the Flood Fund. The management wishes to acknowledge the kindness of the Hongkong Electric Co. in supplying light free of charge, and of Messrs. Watkins and the Nan Yeng Tobacco Company, who provided respectively the aerated waters and the cigarettes that were on sale.

**Up to the Minute.**  
The following closing prices reached us too late for correction on page 4.

Douglas's—\$69, sellers.  
Steamboats—\$22, sellers.

China Sugars—\$129, buyers.  
Ural Carpets—39¢, sales and buyers.

Kowloon Docks—\$74, buyers.

Shanghai Docks—Tls. 631, buyers.

Humphrey's Estates—\$64, buyers.

Ewos—Tls. 176, buyers.

Hongkong Cottons—\$734, buyers.

Kung Yik—Tls. 15.35, buyers.

China Light and Powers—\$4.40, buyers.

Cements—\$3.10, buyers.

A. S. Watsons—\$6.80, sales and buyers.

**MORE STEAMERS SUNK.**

**FIVE LIVES LOST IN EXPLOSION.**

**ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE.**

**FURTHER SUCCESSFUL AIR RAIDS.**

**August 22, 11.55 p.m.**

An Italian communiqué reports further progress in air raids, and the dropping of bombs which have made havoc of the aerodrome at Alborz.

ing the revolution of 1911-12 the auctions ceased for 17 weeks, the longest stop in the record of the trade, whilst the second revolution caused a suspension of eight weeks. It is, therefore, interesting to note that, although prices were considerably affected and business was very weak until the middle of December, the auction ceased for only one week (August 27, 1914) as a result of the war, and that the Chinese dealers did not repudiate any of the cargo which had been purchased before the war.

It cannot be claimed that 1914 was a good year for the piece-goods trade. Large stocks, a lack of confidence, which prevented the Chinese banks from financing dealers—consequently restricting trade and resulting in an abnormal accumulation of idle money in the foreign banks in Shanghai, a drop in exchange and the fall in the value of raw cotton from 7.66d. per lb. on May 28 to 4.88d. per lb. on December 17, all militated against a successful trading year. The Japanese were strongly in evidence in the white shirting and grey jean sections. Very little was heard of Russian prints during the year.

The defendant—What part of the premises did you occupy?—There was no certain part at all.

#### RENTING "THE TOWER."

#### Sequel in the Summary Court.

This afternoon in the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice Hassall, F. K. Tate, 4, Queen's Buildings, sued F. Bullock, Naval Yard, to recover the sum of \$53.41 due for rent of furnished premises known as "The Tower" Queen's Buildings; electric light \$2.41, and \$1 for the scavengers.

There was a counterclaim for \$75, including \$50 for alleged breach of contract, \$16 expenses in moving out of "The Tower" and the balance for various small repairs.

Mr. G. R. Haywood appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendant was unrepresented.

Mr. Haywood having read the correspondence between the parties, the plaintiff in the box, said that in February last he saw an advertisement in the *South China Morning Post*, to the effect that a furnished house was wanted near the Naval yard.

He replied to that and, as a result, the defendant called upon him, and subsequently took the premises for a period of six months from March at a rental of \$50 per month. Plaintiff let the premises as he was going to India, and, as the date of departure was uncertain, it was arranged that the plaintiff should stay with the defendant as long as he liked, and on that understanding the plaintiff agreed to reduce the rent by \$10 per month so long as he stayed.

The defendant entered into possession on February 25 and, until April 23, the plaintiff lived with him. When he left, the plaintiff took his personal effects with him, and five weeks later he received a letter from the defendant, complaining that he had not the full use of the chattels in the house, which had been let to him fully furnished. He replied through his solicitor and, on June 2, there was a meeting between himself, his solicitor and the defendant.

At that interview the defendant agreed to pay \$40 for May, \$50 for June, to allow the plaintiff to take an inventory of the furniture and to quit the premises at the end of June. The defendant paid the rent for May, but not for June, the subject matter of the claim. The defendant left the premises on June 28.

The defendant explained to his Lordship that he hoped to show that he had more paid the defendant for the time he had occupied the premises. When the plaintiff found he could not live with him, he became so annoyed that he was determined that the defendant should no longer live there.

The defendant addressed Mr. Haywood as "my learned friend." His Lordship:—Are you a solicitor?

Defendant:—Yes.

Mr. Haywood:—I should like to see his papers. I will make the definite statement on my own responsibility that he is not.

His Lordship:—It is not usual, except for one member of the legal profession to call another "my learned friend." Are you a solicitor?

The defendant:—Yes; but not of this Colony.

His Lordship:—Where?

Defendant.—Ontario, Canada. I will restrain if your Lordship orders.

His Lordship:—It is not usual. The plaintiff under cross-examination said that in his reply to the advertisement he offered telephonic accommodation for \$1 or \$2 per month. His idea was to arrange for that with an office below, but the defendant had not asked for it. He also offered part attendance by his Indian servants, but the defendant had not required it.

There were three rooms in "The Tower," and plaintiff knew that defendant had a family of three children. In view of the fact that so large a proportion of the trade is conducted in this manner, the entire market tends to take its tone from the auctions.

At the end of April plaintiff told the defendant that if he found any inconvenience in the house he could leave at any time he liked. He did not give him notice; he did not consider that the foregoing suggestion constituted a notice.

The case was adjourned.

#### VOLUNTEER RESERVE ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Major Wakeman Commanding H.K.V.R. state:—

Prisoners of War Camp Guard and Gun Club Hill Picquet. The H.K.V.R. will relieve the H.K.V.C. on Wednesday Aug. 25th Secs. 1 and 2 of A Coy. Secs. 3 and 4 of A Coy. Thursday Aug. 26th Secs. 1 and 2 of B Coy. Secs. 3 and 4 of A Coy. Friday Aug. 27th Secs. 1 of C Coy. Secs. 2, 3 and 4 of C Coy. Saturday Aug. 28th Secs. 3 and 4 of A Coy. Secs. 1 and 2 of A Coy. Sunday Aug. 29th Secs. 3 and 4 of B Coy. Secs. 1 and 2 of B Coy. Monday Aug. 30th Secs. 2, 3 and 4 of C Coy. Secs. 1 of C Coy.

Parades.

Parades for Tuesday, 24th inst. 5.10 p.m. Centre Section M.G. Co.—Machine Gun Drill at Kowloon Docks. Launch Drills statute Pier at 4.30 p.m. 5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units who have not fired at all Musketry Course—Musketry Instruction on Kennedy Road Range. Service rifles to be carried Corp. Grimes R. E. will attend. 5.30 p.m. Recruits of Engineer Co. (except Quarry Bay Section) —Squad Drill & Rifle exercises on Cricket Ground, under S. M. Hibby. Recruits of Engineer Co. (Quarry Bay Section) Musketry and Rifle exercises at Taikoo Dockyard, under Sgt. Bullock. Nos. 1 & 2 Sections Artillery. Batty. & Left Section M.G. Co.—10 p.m. Gun drill (laying, ranging and signalling) at Headquarters. Sgt. McCubbin will attend. Right Section M.G. Co.—Squad Drill and Skirmishing on Cricket Ground. Scouts Co.—Company Drill and Musketry exercises on Cricket Ground. Stretcher Bearer Section—Instruction at Headquarters.

Postings.

Pte. W. J. Pringle having joined

is posted to Coy. A Sec. 1 Pte. B. Webb having joined is posted to Coy. B Sec. 1 Pte. G. M. Shaw having joined is posted to Coy. C Sec. 4 Pte. E. L. Rose having joined is posted to Coy. C Sec. 1 Pte. W. Robillard having joined is posted to Coy. C Sec. L.

Transfer.

Private T. K. Dealy is transferred to Company D.

Medical Certificates.

Surg. Lieut. W. B. A. Moore can attend members at the Government Civil Hospital between 8 a.m. and 10.30 a.m. or at other hours by appointment. Telephone No. 80.

Any member admitted as a patient to the Government Civil Hospital must immediately report the fact to the Superintendent of the Hospital.

Attention is called to Order No. 30 of the 20th May 1915 whereby any member detailed for guards who obtains a medical certificate exempting him from duty must immediately inform the Commander of the guard or the Orderly Sergeant.

Orderly Officer.

Orderly Officer from Wednesday morning, the 25th inst. to Tuesday morning, the 31st inst. —Lieut. Evan-Jones.

Orderly Sergeant.

Orderly Sergeant from Wednesday morning, the 25th inst. to Tuesday morning, the 31st inst. —Sgt. D. T. T. T. Note. There will be no parades on Friday, the 27th inst.

Detention Camp, Kowloon.

On duty to-night Civil Service Co. Officer on duty Lieut. Lindsell. On duty to-morrow night No. 2 Sec. Art. Batty and Six (6) members of Sig. G. Co. Officers on duty Lieut. Danby. Orderly Officer until 25th inst. Lieut. C. Smith. Orderly Sgt. until 25th inst. Corp. Young.

Detail.

Gun Club Hill, Kowloon on duty until morning of 25th instant—Scouts Company. Officer on duty to-night Capt. Hutchison. Officer on duty to-morrow night Capt. Hutchison.

Detention Camp, Kowloon.

On duty to-night Civil Service Co. Officer on duty Lieut. Lindsell. On duty to-morrow night No. 2 Sec. Art. Batty and Six (6) members of Sig. G. Co. Officers on duty Lieut. Danby. Orderly Officer until 25th inst. Lieut. C. Smith. Orderly Sgt. until 25th inst. Corp. Young.

Revenue Officer Wilden said

that on the night of the 16th he went in a motor boat to the one where the women and he approached somebody jumped over board and swam away, the two women trying to get into the hold where the stuff was found.

The case was remanded as stated.

HEALTH OF THE COLONY.

The return of the number of cases of communicable diseases which have been notified as occurring within the Colony during the week ended August 21, is as follows:—6 fatal cases of Bubonic Plague, all Chinese (1 imported); and 3 of Enteric Fever (2 imported), 1 British, 1 American and 1 Malay. Only one of these cases was fatal.

Four Men Each Fined \$2,000.

The four Chinese charged in connection with 1,800 tael of opium found in

## WAR TELEGRAMS.

Continued from page 1.

## THE CRIPPLED E13 BECOMES A MARK FOR GERMAN GUNS.

August 22, 5.00 p.m.

E13, continues the Admiralty report, grounded at dawn on the 19th inst. Efforts to refloat her were unavailing. A Danish torpedo boat arrived on the scene and gave the submarine twenty-four hours to get off.

A German destroyer then arrived close to the submarine but withdrew on the arrival of two more Danish torpedo boats, which anchored close to the submarine.

Then two German destroyers approached from the south at nine in the morning, and fired a torpedo from a distance of three hundred yards, but missed. At the same moment a German destroyer opened fire with all guns and the submarine was then abandoned.

## THE RUSSIANS.

## BIELSK REPORTED OCCUPIED.

August 21, 11.25 p.m.

A Berlin official announcement claims that the Germans have occupied Bielsk.

## GERMAN CRUISER TORPEDOED BY BRITISH SUBMARINE IN BALTIC SEA.

August 21, 12.35 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent in Petrograd an official message states that a British submarine torpedoed a German cruiser in the Baltic.

## FURTHER LIGHT ON THE PENETRATION OF THE GULF OF RIGA.

August 21, 11.25 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd reports, with reference to the penetration of the Gulf of Riga by the German squadron, that the principal units of the Russian Baltic fleet were not in the Gulf of Riga which was protected by minor warships and mines.

A Berlin communiqué admits that three German torpedo boats were mined and claims that two Russian gunboats and one torpedobat are lost.

## "THE ARABIC."

## POSSIBLE RUPTURE OF AMERICAN RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

August 21, 4.45 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent in a message from Washington reports that President Wilson has instructed the United States representative in England to take the affidavits of the Americans saved from the Arabic.

It is stated in New York that, in the event of a diplomatic rupture over the Arabic, two immediate steps are contemplated, namely the internment of tens of thousands of Teutons who are not naturalised and the attachment of all German ships in American ports.

Steps were recently taken to secure a census of alien Germans, and arrangements for concentration camps have been made.

Another contemplated measure is the arrest of all German-Americans continuing to preach sedition, also a rigorous censorship of German newspapers.

## THE ARABIC MAILS.

August 21, 4.45 p.m.

There were 2,813 mail bags on board the Arabic, of which some hundred were from neutral countries.

The latest official list of those missing from the Arabic shows two American and nine British passengers, and forty of the crew.

## TWO MORE BRITISH SHIPS SUNK.

August 21, 4.45 p.m.

Two British three thousand ton cargo boats, the Bonvacie and the Gladiator, as well as the steamers Bittern and Samara have been sunk, their crews being saved.

## LONDON BANKERS PROCEED TO UNITED STATES.

August 21, 3.05 p.m.

The committee of the clearing house of bankers has resolved to request Sir Edward Hopkinson Holden, M.P., Chairman of the London City and Midland Bank, Ltd., to proceed to New York in order to deal, as their representative, with the adverse condition of American exchange. Two other envoys will accompany him.

## COTTON DECLARED CONTRABAND BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

August 21, 9.45 p.m.

The British Government has declared cotton to be absolute contraband.

## FRENCH CHAMBER TO MEET IN SECRET SESSION.

August 21, 9.45 p.m.

According to an official message from Paris the Government has summoned the Chamber to meet in secret session to hear a statement regarding the war.

[The following telegrams appeared in our special edition of yesterday:]

## INDIA AND WAR FINANCE; A SUGGESTION.

August 21, 3.50 p.m.

The Times, in an article, hopes that when the Chancellor of the Exchequer has to raise fresh funds, he will make efforts to tap the hoarded wealth of India, which could be done if the conditions of the loan were sufficiently attractive, and if full and easy facilities were given to the very smallest investor and red tape eliminated.

India is waiting to be asked.

## WAR TELEGRAMS.

## WAR TELEGRAMS.

## TENSION IN AMERICA OVER THE ARABIC.

August 21, 12.35 p.m.

The latest official list of those missing from the s.s. Arabic includes two American, nine British, passengers, and forty of the crew.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington reports that the tension throughout America has increased on the receipt of affidavits by American survivors to the effect that the Arabic was sunk without warning and that some Americans have been drowned.

The officials are raising only one point as to whether, possibly, the Arabic attempted to ram the submarine, or, after changing course to assist the Dunsley, was mistaken by the commander of the submarine for a hostile vessel.

The general opinion is that the Government has reached a point when America must decide whether or not she will sever diplomatic relations.

## THE GERMAN HUNT FOR COPPER.

August 21, 3.50 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that, owing to the daily growth of anarchy in Persia and the anti-British and anti-Russian movement, Russia is increasing her troops in Persia.

The *Nova Vremya* learns that the Germans are purchasing copper articles throughout Persia and negotiating to buy old copper and bronze guns from the Teheran Arsenal.

## A TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT.

August 21, 3.50 p.m.

Colonel Swinton's appointment is only during the temporary absence of Colonel Hankey.

## FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

## FEATURELESS FIGHTING.

August 21, 5.50 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris reports that the official communiqué is featureless except that it speaks of a heavy night bombardment between Artois and the Vosges.

Mine fighting continues in Argonne, where feeble infantry attacks have been repulsed.

## ITALY AND TURKEY AT WAR.

August 22, 12.25 a.m.

Italy has declared war on Turkey.

## GERMANS SHELL SWIMMING SEAMEN.

August 21, 7.40 p.m.

The Admiralty states that German destroyers attacked submarine E13 off Saltholm. The submarine was unable to reply being aground and on fire. The Germans fired machine guns and shrapnel at the men in the water, but Danish torpedo boats steamed between the submarine and the Germans and forced the latter to cease fire and withdraw.

## NEWS FROM ALL FRONTS.

(Paris Telegram.)

August 19.

French stock now stands at 88.50.

Yesterday we upset all the subterranean works of the enemy south of Rives by an explosion.

To-day in Artois we captured the junction of the Bethune-Arras Road and Dismal-Abain-Angres Roads, capturing also the Vosges, a new trench situated on the crest of Schatzmaennle, taking a number of prisoners.

Petrograd:—We repulsed at the entrance of the Gulf of Riga attempts made by the German fleet to remove mines. Kovno has been evacuated. A very fierce struggle is in progress in the Novogeorgievsk region. In the Caucasus, in the Taly region of the (Euphrates) we stormed the Turkish positions taking 400 prisoners and all supplies.

Rome:—We have progressed on the whole front.

## GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

## FALL OF NOVOGEORGIEVSK.

August 20, 8.5 p.m.

According to Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent a German communiqué says Novogeorgievsk fell after stubborn resistance. This was the enemy's last bulwark in Poland. An enormous stock of war material was captured.

The Kaiser went to Novogeorgievsk in order to pay his Fatherland's thanks to General Von Besser and his troops.

## PRINCE LOUIS OF BATTENBERG AND MR. CHURCHILL.

August 21, 2.5 a.m.

The Press Bureau publishes a letter from Prince Louis of Battenberg to Mr. Winston Churchill in which he says: I noticed in the newspapers an unauthorized publication of a private note of mine concerning my action when in charge of the Admiralty on July 26, 1914, which has been made the basis of strictures on you. I greatly regret this, since you and I acted during a critical time in perfect harmony and absolute mutual trust.

Prince Louis of Battenberg refers to a telephone conversation with Mr. Churchill, who was at Cromer on the morning of the 26th of July, regarding the disquieting news from abroad, in which Mr. Churchill told Prince Louis of Battenberg to not without waiting, to consult himself. Prince Louis after that telegraphically cancelled the demobilisation of the fleet at Portland and says that Mr. Churchill fully approved when he returned, and we "then in perfect accord decided further orders as they became necessary daily."

## NAVAL BATTLE IN GULF OF RIGA.

August 21, 8.45 p.m.

A Petrograd communiqué reports that great forces of the enemy's fleet penetrated the Gulf of Riga. The naval battle continues.

## TURKISH COLLIER SUNK.

August 21, 8.30 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent in Petrograd states that a Russian submarine sank a Turkish steamer, laden with 8,000 tons of coal for Constantinople, off the Anatolian coast.

(Continued on the Extra)

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

## GEO. P. LAMMERT.

## AUCTIONEER, SHARE &amp; GENERAL BROKER.

By Order of the Mortgagees.

Mr. Geo. P. Lammert has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC ACTION

on TUESDAY,  
the 24th day of August, 1915 at three o'clock p.m. at his Sales Room, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following Valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria, Hongkong, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 160 together with the messuages, erections and buildings thereon known as Nos. 122, 124 and 126 Queen's Road Central, Victoria, aforesaid. Term 75 years created by a Crown Lease dated 17th April 1844 Extended to 99 years granted by an Extension for 924 years dated 1st February, 1854. Annual Crown rent £11-11-7. Area 3192 Square feet.

For further particulars and Conditions of sale apply to JOHNSON STOKES and MASTER,

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong, Solicitors for the Mortgagees, or to

GEO. P. LAMMERT, The Auctioneer, Hongkong, 9th August, 1915.

By order of the Mortgagees.

Mr. Geo. P. Lammert has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION

on TUESDAY,  
the 31st day of August, 1915, at 3 p.m. at his Sales Room, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following Valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria, Hongkong, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as Section D of Inland Lot No. 1 as the same is more particularly described on the plan annexed to an Indenture of Assignment dated the 14th day of January, 1899 registered in the Land Office by Memorial No. 24991 and made between Yeung Po Yam of the one part and Leung Ng of the other part and thereon coloured Red and Pink together with the buildings erected thereon known as No. 1 Tung Tak Lane and No. 24 Cochran Street and together with a right of way over such portions of Tung Tak Lane as are shown on the said plan and thereon coloured Yellow. Term 99 years from the 5th October, 1899 created by a Crown Lease dated 1st May, 1899. Annual Crown rent £16.70. Area 1361 7/12th Square feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong, Solicitors for the Mortgagees, or to

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT, The Auctioneer, Hongkong, 20th August, 1915.

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY 24th AUGUST 1915

The Thrilling Drama

"THE FATAL PASSION"

in 5 parts,

Comics and Other

Interesting Pictures.

FRIDAY 27th

Pathé's Great Comedy

in 3 parts,

"WIFFLES MASCOT UMBRELLA"

in 3 Reels.

## BIJOU THEATRE.

SATURDAY 21st August

THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO

in 4 parts length 6,000 ft.

A Magnificent drama adapted from the famous novel of ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

also

Comic and Interesting pictures.

Matinee

every Wednesday and Saturday.

## NOTICES.

## WE INVITE YOU TO CALL IN AND CONSULT US REGARDING YOUR PROPOSED MOTOR BOAT

SUBMIT TO US YOUR REQUIREMENTS AND WE WILL QUOTE YOU AN ATTRACTIVE PRICE.

BOATS SUPPLIED FROM 12 TO 60 FEET.

ALEX. ROSS &amp; CO.,

Phone 27 4. Des Vœux Road Central.

## BATHING

EVERY EVENING AT NORTH BEACH.

## ICES.

Cold Minerals, Tea, Coffee, Cakes, etc.  
Supplied from 4 p.m. daily at Hongkong prices.  
With best attendance.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE CATERERS.

## FRENCH LESSONS

## C. MOUSSON

15, Morrison Hill Road



## COMMERCIAL.

## Sale of Bean Crops in the Field.

Chinese farmers about Kung-chuling, being hard pressed for funds, have taken to selling the Bean crops, as they are in the field, although generally in small lots of only from 10 to 20 koku. The Chinese firm Tongmousi contracted a few days ago for the purchase of about 200 koku at \$70 per ton for delivery on October 15. This deal is thought the biggest of its kind so far.

## Kungchuling, Millet-Exporting Centre.

Kungchuling has been exporting an increasing quantity of millet to Chosen since a few years ago. Enquiries have been received in succession, by the Railway Station and the branch office of the Bank of Chosen as to what firms or dealers are the most reliable to enter into business relations. It is probable that Kungchuling will rise to a millet-exporting centre.

## Transvaal Gold and Labour.

The Transvaal gold output for the month of June, 1915, amounted to 727,024 oz. for the Witwatersrand district, valued at £3,092,024, and outside district, 27,356 oz., valued at £116,200, making a total of 755,280 oz. of fine gold, valued at £3,208,224. This total, compared with May, 1915, shows a decrease of 8,268 oz. in weight and £35,123 decrease in value. There were 193,174 natives employed by members of the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association at the end of last month, as against 192,818 at the end of May.

## Bullion.

Messrs. Samuel, Montagu & Co.'s weekly circular dated London, July 22, 1915, states that:—

The movements of gold have been substantially in favour of the Bank of England.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

July 15.—£77,000 in bar gold.

July 17.—100,000 in sovereigns on miscellaneous account.

July 19.—1,000,000 in sovereigns on account of Indian paper reserve.

July 20.—25,000 in sovereigns on miscellaneous account.

July 20.—94,000 in sovereigns on account of Straits Settlements note guarantee fund.

July 21.—100,000 in sovereigns on miscellaneous account.

July 21.—826,000 in bar gold. Withdrawals were made as under:—

July 17.—£100,000 in bar gold.

July 21.—100,000 in bar gold.

During the week, the net increase amounted to £2,822,000.

The West African output for June 1915 was £135,289, as compared with £147,289 for June 1914, and £142,123 for May, 1915.

The Swiss Republic has prohibited the export of gold. With reference to silver, the circular states:—

The market has betrayed no animation, and the price has been fixed daily at 22.9/16d. with the exception of the first and last days in the period under review, when 22.8d. and 22.7/16d. were quoted respectively. The dominant factor is still the very restricted amount of selling from America, which offsets the sluggish disposition of buyers. Interest taken by the Indian Bazaars has been slight; the main support has been forthcoming from the Continent. China has taken no appreciable part in operations during the week either as a buyer or a seller. An Indian Currency Return for July 15 gives details in lakhs of rupees as follows:—

Notes in circulation ..... 87,75

Reserve in silver coin ..... 33,30

Gold coin and bullion ..... 7,80

Gold in England ..... 7,65

The stock in Bombay consists of 5,700 bars, as compared with 5,900 last week. A shipment of 350,000 oz. has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong during the week.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE Cannot be Beaten, if Equalled For Bread, Cakes, Confectionery and meals with Wines & Liquors

## SHARE REPORT.

## COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS F.—SALES D.—BUYERS N.—NOMINAL

STOCK.	To-day's CLOSING PRICES	NUMBER OF SHARES	PAR VALUE UP	1914.		1914.		1915.		1915.	
				HIGHEST	LOWEST	HIGHEST	LOWEST	14TH MAY.	14TH MAY.	TO NOW	TO NOW
<b>Banks.</b>											
Hongkong & Shai-Ban-ling Corp.	\$820 s. ex div. £76/-	120,000	\$125 all	855 July	700	Oct. 830 x div. 790 c. div.	823/- at 1/9 5/16 equal to	824.21 for 1/4 year	30/6/15		
<b>Marine Insurances.</b>											
Canton Insurance Office, Ld.	380 b.	10,000	\$250 50	350 Dec.	305	Oct. 380	360	Final of \$4 a/c 1913.	Interim of \$18 a/c 1914.		
North China Ins. Co., Ld.	165 b.	10,000	£15 25	145 May	133	Jan. 170	160	Interim of 121 p.c. for 1914			
<b>Union Ins. Society of C'ton, Ld.</b>											
Union Ins. Society of C'ton, Ld.	\$966 b.	12,400	\$250 10	847 April	700	Oct. 966	855	Final of \$20 and bonus of 5	making \$55 for 1913 and		
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ld.	\$243 b. ex 73	12,000	\$100 60	210 April	192 1/2 Jan.	243	225	Final of \$15 max. \$18 for 1913	& Int. of \$3 for 1914		
<b>Fire Insurances.</b>											
China Fire Ins. Co., Ld.	161 b.	20,000	\$100 20	160 July	140	Oct. 160	130	89 for 1913			
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ld.	405 b.	8,000	\$250 50	395 Feb.	368	April 45	385	827 for 1913			
<b>Shipping.</b>											
C. & M. S. S. Co., Ld.	140 cts. b. x the re-	30,000	\$25 all	10 Jan.	514	Dec. 50 cts.	45	83 for year ending 30/6/14			
Douglas Steamship Co., Ld.	69 s.	20,000	\$50 all	36 Mar.	27 1/2	Nov. 69	45	Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts	for year ending 31/12/14		
Hongkong, C. & M. S. S. Co., Ld.	22 1/4 s.	80,000	\$15 all	29 1/4 Jan.	22	Dec. 23	19	Final of 3% mking 6% on pre-	ferred shares & 5% on de-		
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.	148 n.	60,000	£5 25	all	79	Jan. 50	154	96	ferred shares for year 1913		
Detained 892 s.	60,000 £5 25	all			106/- Feb.	70/- Sept. 90/- x div. 82/-	15.50 per share and bonus of				
Preferred 55 b.	3,797,610 £1 all						40 cents per share for year				
Shell T'port & Trading Co., Ld.	91 s.						ending 30/4/15				
Star Ferry Company, Ld.	36 1/4 s.	40,000	\$10 all	49 Mar.	40	Nov. 37	32				
<b>Refineries.</b>											
China Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	129 b.	20,000	\$100 all	96 1/2 Feb.	70	Nov. 133	111	83 for 1912			
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	40 s.	7,000	\$100 all	31 Jan.	17	Dec. 46	27 1/2	83 for 1897			
<b>Mining.</b>											
Kailan Mining Adm'n.	31 b.	1,000,000 £1 all	41/- Feb.	33/6 Dec.	33/6	30/-	Interim of 1/- account year				
Raub Australian Gold Min.	84 s.	200,000 £1 all	310 Jan.	190 Nov.	4	3.60	ending 30/6/15 (Coupon No. 5.)				
Tronob Mines Ltd.	31 b.	160,000 £1 all	39/- Feb.	19/6 Nov.	32/6	32/-	1/2 for 1909				
<b>Docks, Wharves and Godowns &amp;c.</b>											
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ld.	76 n.	60,000 £50 all	89 Jan.	73 Nov.	79	68	83.50 for year 1914				
H'kong & W'pos D. Co., Ld.	73 1/2 b.	60,000 £50 all	77 Jan.	53 Oct.	76 1/2	57	83 dividend for year 1914				
Shai-Dock & Eng. Co., Ld.	61 1/2 b.	55,700 t. 100 all	60 July	50 Dec.	61 1/2	49 ex div.	Tls. 5 for 1913				
Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ld.	90 b.	36,000 t. 100 all	109 Jan.	82 1/2 Dec.	93 1/2	80	Tls. 5 for 1914				
<b>Lands, Hotels and Buildings.</b>											
Anglo French Lands	94	13,000 t. 100 t. 100	—	—	94	94	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29/2/14				
H'kong Hotel Co., Ld.	116 b.	20,000 £50 50	128 July	120 Dec.	116	112	£2,50 for half year ending				
H'kong Land Investment Co.	110 b.	50,000 £10 all	117 1/2 July	98 Nov. 111 x div.	108	84	83 for 1/ year ending 30/6/15				
H'phrey's Estate & F. Co., Ld.	40 1/2 b.	150,000 £10 all	91 1/2 Jan.	7 Nov. 7	61 1/2	45	cents for year 1914				
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ld.	40 b.	6,000 £50 20	45 Jan.	44 Feb.	40	40	83 for 1914				
Shanghai Lands	102 b.	78,000 t. 50 all	98 Dec.	89 Oct. 106	101	101	Dividend of 6 p.c. for 1 year				
West Point Building Co., Ld.	92 b.	12,500 £50 all	73 June	66 Feb.	72	70	82 for half year ending 30/6/15				
H'kong Central Estates	100 s.	10,000 £100 all	—	100	100	100	£4.00 for 7 months ending 31/12/14				
<b>Cotton Mills.</b>											
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld.	176 b.	20,000 £50 all	188 July	125 May	176	152	Tls. 12 for year ending 31/10/14				
Hongkong Cotton Co.	74 b.	125,000 £10 all	84 Mar.	7 June	73 1/2	7	50 cents 31/7/08	</td			

## LORD KITCHENER AT THE FRONT.

## Tour of the British Lines.

The Press Association's correspondent at the British Headquarters in France sends the following despatch, dated July 6th:

In the course of his two days' stay at the front Lord Kitchener, with his characteristic energy, found time to visit many points and establishments along the British lines. The Secretary for War rose at an early hour on each of the days he was here, and spent the entire day touring the front in a motor-car. By this means he was enabled to make personal visits to a large number of different units.

At many places along his route, troops resting out of the trenches, were drawn up outside their billets, making a double line along the road as far as the eye could reach. Though their uniforms were trench stained and their boots dirty, the men themselves looked in the very best of health and condition, and, with endless rows of gleaming bayonets, all in the "present," made a striking picture.

Lord Kitchener congratulated the commanders upon the fine appearance of the men. In this region the party also inspected various kinds of trenches and defensive works of all kinds that are used in trench warfare.

Thursday morning was spent in the area of the 1st Army, and here Lord Kitchener had the opportunity of seeing the Indian Cavalry Corps on parade. A more picturesque sight was hard to imagine. There was row after row of men from the different regiments, representing many a province in India, the sun glittering on the tops of the bronzed warriors' lances, and their pugnacious flailing in the breeze. Those lines of motionless figures, seated on their equally immobile chargers, were emblematic of the union of the British Empire in the fight against the common enemy.

From the Indians Lord Kitchener passed on to the headquarters of several divisions of the 1st Army, and saw some of the regiments that were engaged in the recent fighting in the Festubert sector. Later in the day the Secretary of War left the British lines and entered the Artois region, where he met some French officers who have been conducting the French attack in this district.

**The Men Gratified.**  
During his stay Lord Kitchener also visited the headquarters of the Royal Flying Corps, inspecting the hangars and sheds where the machines are housed, and he watched with keen interest the evolutions of aviators.

The machine-gun school where men from the different regiments can attend a detailed course in the handling of machine-guns, was also honoured with a visit. Here machine-guns of all types and patterns were shown, while other objects of interest were likewise inspected. During his brief stay at the General Headquarters Lord Kitchener met all the heads of the various great military departments, such as the Chief of Staff, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, the Chief of Intelligence, and other high officers.

## AN IDEAL DRINK FOR SUMMER MONTHS

## WHITEWAY'S CYDER

## SWEET OR DRY.

As supplied to all the leading London Hotels and Clubs such as Savoy, Claridges, Berkeley, Trocadero, Hyde Park and Royal Automobile, Raleigh and Conservative Clubs.

## SOLE AGENTS

H. RUTTONJEE & SON  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

## STANDARD OIL TO DEVELOP FLEET.

Turns Over Its Marine Transportation Business to Special Company, Capitalised at \$15,000,000.

Twenty five vessels of the Standard Oil Company of New York, together with a large number of harbour tugs and barges, the entire fleet aggregating about 60,000 tons displacement, have been recently transferred to the ownership of the Standard Transportation Company, a newly formed corporation department of the Standard Oil Company's affairs says the *New York Herald*.

The Standard Transportation Company was incorporated last month under the laws of Delaware, with a capitalization of \$15,000,000. That the policy of the company is to be a progressive one is indicated by the fact that it has just awarded contracts to the New York Ship Building Company for the construction of four new oil tankers of 13,000 tons displacement each, two to be delivered within twelve months and the others within two years. These will be among the largest vessels of their class.

Permanent organisation of the transportation company has been effected by the election of these officers and directors, all of them closely affiliated with Standard Oil interests—Otto Halenbach, president; L. Ruprecht, treasurer, and H. H. Stein, secretary. Besides these men the directorate includes Nicholas Pluywert, Jr.

Mr. Halenbach has been connected for many years with Standard Oil interests centring at No. 26 Broadway, where the new company has a suite of apartments on the second floor. He has been regarded as an expert in the shipping line and is well known in steamship circles. Within recent years he has been associated with B. C. Veit, who has been the head of the lighterage department of the Standard Oil Company of New York.

Under its charter, which is very broad in one, the Standard Transportation Company has taken over the entire lightering and marine business of the Standard Oil Company of New York. Its charter permits the new enterprise to carry on operations along the following lines:—"Building, purchasing, owning, equipping, navigating and operating ships, boats, vessels, barges and tenders to carry on the business of ship owners, ship brokers and managers of shipping property of all kinds, to apply for and obtain from the government of the United States or other governments the registry, licence or enrolments of ships, vessels, boats; to erect, equip, own and operate all kinds of works and buildings, control or superintend wharves or warehouses where petroleum works, ships' stores and other works are located."

Naturally, the army was intensely interested in the War Minister's visit, though the fact had, of course, been kept a strict secret. Wherever he went Lord Kitchener was immediately recognised by the men. The visit has undoubtedly had a splendid effect upon the army.—*Press Association War Special*.



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## POST OFFICE

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Aguilar Radio Telegraph Station:—

China Cordillera Suwa Maru

## PARCELS FOR THE FRENCH ARMY.

The French Post Office announces that while parcels containing tobacco, cigars or cigarettes cannot be accepted for delivery to individual French soldiers, parcels containing tobacco, etc., intended for general distribution among the French troops or French Military Hospitals or Ambulances will be accepted and admitted into France free of Customs charges if addressed to the Ministry of War, Paris.

Parcels containing military articles addressed to individual members of the British and Belgian Armies operating in France will continue to be admitted free of Customs charges.

## MAILS DUE.

Europe, Cordillera, 24th inst. Siberia, Suwa Maru, 24th inst. Manila, China, 25th inst. American, Aki Maru, 29th inst.

## MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Shanghai & N. China, Japan via Moji—Per ST. ALBANS 23rd inst., 5 p.m.

## TO-MORROW.

Philippine Is.—CHINHUA, 24th Aug. 10 a.m.

Port Bayard & Haliphon—Per HUE 24th inst. 10 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Manila, South America and Canada via San Francisco and U. K. via Siberia—via CHINHUA, Europe and Siberia—Per CHINHUA MARU, 24th Aug. 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-CHING, 24th inst. 2 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China, Japan via Kobe—Per JAPAN, 24th inst. 3 p.m.

Shanghai & North China—Per LIANG-CHOW, 24th inst. 3 p.m.

(Europe via Siberia) Shanghai Br. P.O. Saturday, 28th Aug.

Shanghai, N. China & Japan via Kobe—Per CORDILLERA, 24th Aug. 4 p.m.

(Europe via Siberia) Shanghai Br. P.O. Saturday, 28th August.

## THURSDAY, 26th August.

Straits, Ceylon, Marseilles and London—Per SUWA M, 26th inst. 11 a.m.

Siberia Mail—Shanghai, and North China via Siberia—Per SINGKIALANG, 26th inst. 3 p.m.

(Shanghai Br. P.O. Tuesday, 31st Aug.)

## FRIDAY, 27th August.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-MUN, 27th Aug. 2 p.m.

Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaid, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe.

The parcel mail will be closed on Friday, 27th instant, at noon.—Per NOVARA, 27th Aug. 4 p.m.

Registration Kowloon B.O. 9.30 a.m. Letters 4 p.m.

## SATURDAY, 28th August.

Shanghai, & N. China Japan via Kobe—Per MIYASAKI M, 28th Aug. 5 a.m.

Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, via Port Darwin and New Guinea via Thursday's—Per ALDENHAM, 28th inst. 10 a.m.

## TUESDAY, 31st August.

Philippines—Per TAMING, 31st Aug. 3 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-TAN, 31st Aug. 2 p.m.

## WEDNESDAY, 1st Sept.

Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaya, & Port Moresby (via Batavia)—Per TJIRODS, 1st Sept. 3 p.m.

## SATURDAY, 4th Sept.

Philippines Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Darwin and New Guinea via Thursday's—Per CHANG-SEA, 4th Sept. 11 a.m.

## WEDNESDAY, 8th Sept.

Shanghai, N. China Japan via Moji, Victoria, & Vancouver via U. K. Kingdom via Canada—Per MONTEAGLE, 8th Sept. 11 a.m.

(Europe via Siberia) Shanghai Br. P.O. Saturday, 11th Sept.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

## ARRIVED.

Hatchings, Br. ss. 1,677, J. S. Thomson, 22nd Aug.—Poochow, 19th Aug. Gen. D. L. & Co.

Huping, Br. ss. 1,205, Cole, 22nd Aug.—Swatow, 21st Aug. Rice & Gen. B. & S.

Hyson, Br. ss. 4,233, George Moir, 21st Aug.—Muk, 17th Aug. Gen. B. & S.

Glenallock, Br. ss. 1,454, McKenzie, 23rd Aug.—Singapore, 17th Aug. Gen. China.

Tala, N.W. 910, Hellas, 23rd Aug.—Selangor, Rice & Meel—Thorson.

St. Albans, Br. ss. 2,338, E. T. Pither, 23rd Aug.—Malbun, 24th Aug. Gen. G. L. & Co.

Foochow, Br. ss. 1,220, Owen, 22nd Aug.—Newchuan, 18th Aug. Beans & Gen. B. & S.

Sinkiang, Br. ss. 1,816, C. Williams, 23rd Aug.—Shanghai, 19th Aug. Gen. B. & S.

Nera, Fr. ss. 5,513, Gary, 23rd Aug.—Yokohama, Gen. M. M.

Kutang, Br. ss. 3,001, B. C. D. Bradley, Aug.—Moj, Coal—J. M. & Co.

Eiger, N.W. 894, Elaissen, 23rd Aug.—Dainy, 16th Aug. Beans & Gen. B. & S.

Fooching, Br. ss. 1,423, Hay, 23rd Aug.—Kobesheng, 13th Aug. Rice & Gen. M. & Co.

## DEPARTED.

Aug. 21.

Chien Maru for Canton, Canton for Chinkiang, Sasebo for Singapore, Dakin Maru for Haiphong via Holloway Dakin Maru for Tamsui via Swatow Yuan Maru for Manila, Singan for Iloilo, Kwangtung for Canton.

Naio Maru for Tayeh & Wakamatsu, Kwangtung for Shanghai via Swatow Anna for Bangkok, Kwangtung for Shanghai, Nichigo Maru for Vladivostok via Moji.

Yahoku Maru for Canton

Wooftok for Canton, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji—Per ST. ALBANS 23rd inst., 5 p.m.

Aug. 22.

Olowa Maru for Canton, Canton for Saigon, Laerets for Singapore, Eyan for Liverpool via Singapore, Mexico Maru for Victoria & Tacoma, Sankiang for Canton, St. Louis for Kobe via Singapore, Chongsheng for Canton, American for K. C. Wan via Macao.

Aug. 23.

Nera for Marseilles via Saigon, Laerets for Singapore, Eyan for Liverpool via Singapore, Mexico Maru for Victoria & Tacoma, Sankiang for Canton, St. Louis for Kobe via Singapore, Chongsheng for Canton, American for K. C. Wan via Macao.

Aug. 24.

Per C. D. Bradley, 24th Aug. 10 a.m.

Aug. 25.

Per C. D. Bradley, 25th Aug. 10 a.m.

Aug. 26.

Per C. D. Bradley, 26th Aug. 10 a.m.

Aug. 27.

Per C. D. Bradley, 27th Aug. 10 a.m.

Aug. 28.

Per C. D. Bradley, 28th Aug. 10 a.m.

Aug. 29.

Per C. D. Bradley, 29th Aug. 10 a.m.

Aug. 30.

Per C. D. Bradley, 30th Aug. 10 a.m.

Aug. 31.

Per C. D. Bradley, 31st Aug. 10 a.m.

Aug. 32.

Per C. D. Bradley, 32nd Aug. 10 a.m.

Aug. 33.

Per C. D. Bradley, 33rd Aug. 10 a.m.

Aug. 34.

Per C. D. Bradley, 34th Aug. 10 a.m.

Aug. 35.

Per C. D. Bradley, 35th Aug. 10 a.m.

Aug. 36.

Per C. D. Bradley, 36th Aug. 10 a.m.

Aug. 37.

Per C. D. Bradley, 37th Aug. 10 a.m.

Aug.